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In the matter of:

Digital Performance Right in Sound Recording and Ephemeral Recording Docket No. 2000-9

CARP DTRA 1 & 2

CARP Hearing Room
LM-414
Library of Congress
Madison Building
101 Independence Ave, SE
Washington, D.C.

Monday September 10, 2001

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m.

#### **BEFORE**

THE HONORABLE ERIC E. VAN LOON Chairman
THE HONORABLE JEFFREY S. GULIN Arbitrator
THE HONORABLE CURTIS E. von KANN Arbitrator

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

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#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

9129

CLOSED SESSION

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

WITNESS

<u>DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS</u>

Steven Marks

By Mr. Garrett 9130

EXHIBIT NO.

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>

MARK RECD

RIAA

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S						
2	(11:13 a.m.)						
3	BY MR. GARRETT:						
4	Q Mr. Marks, the first deal that you						
5	successfully negotiated was with Music Music Music.						
6	Correct?						
7	A Yes.						
8	Q And could you tell us a little bit about						
9	Music Music.						
10	A Sure. I believe the company launched in						
11	late 1998 so they've been streaming for almost three						
12	years now. They are somewhat of an international						
13	company in the sense that I know that they're traded						
14	on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and they're often						
15	adding I think Mr. Spegg who's the CEO often						
16	travels internationally to set up websites in Saudi						
17	Arabia, for example, to have Arab music and things						
18	like that.						
19	Their main offices are based in Toronto.						
20	They do have some offices in the United States and						
21	obviously in Europe as well.						

They have been signing independent labels

for	parts	of	their	servi	ce that	are	inte	eraci	tive
outs	ide of	DMCA	and m	y unde	rstandi	ng is	that	the	y're
hopi	ng to la	auncl	h a ful	l blow	n intera	ctive	serv	ice	some
time	soon l	out t	chey've	been	working	on t	hat i	for s	some
time	and ha	ive h	ad som	e inte	ractive	porti	ons t	to tl	heir
site	availa	ble	almost	since	the beg	inning	g, I l	oeli	eve.

There's also some financial information on them that was in my testimony where their annual revenues were about \$600,000 last year. Approximately 70 employees. They have a number of different aspects to their business. They have a B2B service where they make background music transmissions to business establishments which is something that was the subject of part of the renewal license which we can talk about later. They have an in store kiosk business. They also have a technology part of the business that I'm frankly not all that familiar about but I do know exists.

- Q Do you know whether they're profitable?
- A No, I don't believe they're profitable yet.
  - Q How many channels of music do they offer?

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A That I'm not sure. I know it's I think more than 10 and less than 100, but I'm not sure of the exact number. I don't know whether that --

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Your testimony says

THE WITNESS: Sorry. I guess it's more than 100.

#### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q And you have some further information on them in Exhibit 127DP as well.

shots that I think are in the notebook. The two that I have are pages one and four. I guess page one is the homepage and you can see on the left hand side they've got a number of different features, music shows, music on demand. They have a feature that's I'm the deejay where, as opposed to just selecting individual songs for immediate playback, you can actually select a number of songs and then have them randomly put together in a play list. That's also part of their interactive service and I think that the other deejays section is making available a play list

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from others who

from others who

And

front page and s

four I think it

and the player.

A They

approval.

A Yes

bottom right har

negotiations with

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from others who do that as well.

And they've got the standard news on the front page and some log-in information. Then on page four I think it's just a picture of the song playing and the player.

Q They also have the RIAA seal of good approval.

A Yes. They have a license by RIAA in the bottom right hand corner.

Q Tell us a little bit about the negotiations with MMM. Did you contact them or did they contact you?

A Well, they had contacted -- Mr. Spegg had contacted me some time in the middle of 1998 around the time of the amendments to the DMCA and I think he just had some general questions and asked if we could send him a copy of the new legislation which we did. I think the next contact that we really had with him was some time in December of 1998 which would have been a couple of months, within a couple of months after the DMCA took effect and we sent him some information from our website.

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Right after the DMCA was passed, we put up an FAQ, a frequently asked questions document on our website describing what the statutory license is, the terms of the statutory license, how it differs from other licenses that might be necessary for a webcaster to obtain, how to file your notice and become -- how to file the notice with the Copyright Office, where to send the notice, the amount of the check, that the rate would be set either through negotiation or arbitration if necessary. Just a general document. I mean we got a lot of questions, not only at the beginning right after it was passed but through a I think we could probably have one couple of years. person's time dedicated just to fielding questions about statutory license or licensing generally or things about the company. So that was our effort to try and push people toward the website, at least to answer some initial questions.

We sent that to Mr. Spegg in December and then shortly after that we got an overture from Mr. Spegg to begin negotiations for a license agreement and I remember at the time one of the issues that

arose was the fact that his company was based in
Canada and his servers were located in Canada and we
told him right off the bat that we wouldn't be able to
negotiate with him unless he was in the U.S.,
copyright law being territorial. Without getting into
technicalities about where performances are cognizable
for purposes of copyright law, the copies that he was
making and the servers at least required that they be
licensed and, therefore, we asked that we didn't
ask. We just said if you want to discuss this, you
need to move servers, and he did do that.

And then we started the negotiation process and that began, I believe, some time in February of 1999 when we got confirmation from him that his servers had been relocated to the U.S.

And I can see, for example, that we sent

-- one thing that I should say at the outset while

we're -- before we get too deep into any of these

agreements is that a lot of the negotiations occurred

on the phone. Email was not used principally to

negotiate. I mean there were issues from time to time

that went back and forth, proposed language, obviously

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We used email as well as fax for draft agreements. transmitting the draft agreements. But most of the negotiations either happened in person, which was much rarer, but many, many times it was over the phone. So just in going through these documents, you can see there's gaps where a couple of weeks or a month maybe and the gap is that there were a number of discussions in between on the phone about the terms of the agreement. And I think that that's what happens here in February in terms of the documents. February we had some discussions with him and I think that Mr. Spegg actually, we had a face to face meeting in Washington in early February and then I sent on February 17 an email to the negotiating committee which included a description of their service, of the RadioMoi service which was the name that Music Music Music used for the radio portion of the site and some proposed license terms that I had discussed earlier with the committee but had become a little more coalesced around our discussions with MMM directly.

So that appears. The Bates numbers are 13582. I'm not sure. These aren't necessarily in

1	numerical order because of the production but
2	Q They are in chronological order.
3	A They're all in chronological order.
4	Q So about 20 pages in or so you'll find the
5	document you just referenced.
6	A Right.
7	Q That was on February 17.
8	A Yes, February 17.
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You said you sent
10	some proposed terms. There had been some discussion
11	with negotiating. This was your first serious
12	negotiation, I guess.
13	THE WITNESS: Correct. We had begun
14	negotiating with DiMA at this point but we hadn't
15	gotten
16	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And hadn't gotten
17	off the ground.
18	THE WITNESS: Yes. Right. And we hadn't
19	gotten nearly as far.
20	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Before you went into
21	this first negotiation, had the committee through
22	conference call or otherwise said okay, these are the

terms we're going to offer. This is the deal. Here it is. Marks, go out and get these deals. Had you been given a set of -- I don't know what -- asking terms or something by the committee before you began your dialogue with RadioMoi?

THE WITNESS: The answer is yes. We had discussions. I had discussions in January which is when we kicked off kind of the substantive strategic discussions with the negotiating committee and we talked about -- once MMM had come to us and made this overture to sit down, we discussed very specifically the kind of license, what it would be based on, the kinds of additional terms and that was the basis for the term sheet that I was attaching here on February 17. So this was written up with the guidance of the discussions that I had had with the committee.

At that time, we were focused on gross revenues being the basis for the agreements, and that was for a couple of reasons. One was it's common in the industry to license copyrighted works, especially sound recordings, on a percentage of revenue basis and all of the companies had experience doing that and

2.0

were comfortable doing that.

The other thing was that at this time most webcasters were standalone music sites so we weren't yet confronting a lot of the issues that we can discuss later on about having sites where there are a number of different things going on and how you parse the revenues and looking for alternative pricing models. So we were focused on gross revenues. Mr. Spegg thought that that was appropriate and, therefore, we moved forward with that kind of term sheet.

The term sheet here includes a 15 percent of gross revenues, a little description. We'll go through the agreement I think later and you can see that the definition of gross revenues is much broader than this and was important to us. We had left blank a minimum royalty. A minimum fee was something that was very important to us. It was not only something that was in the statute and something that we wanted in the statute but given that a lot of these businesses were start up businesses and especially where we were looking at a percentage of gross

revenues model, we wanted to ensure that there was some minimum that was going to be paid to us that reflected the value of our music in the event that not a lot of revenues were garnered or being derived from the service at that time.

So there's a place holder for a minimum royalty in this term sheet. After that there are a number of other bullets that discuss additional consideration that the companies thought was important and were hoping to achieve in the negotiations. One is data. Another is a public service announcement so that we could have an industry public service announcement on the website from time to time.

The third was providing links to sound recording copyright owner websites. You can see I had a place holder in there. Are there other promotional activities we should ask for? This was still while we were discussing that kind of item with the companies.

The issue of a most favored nation clause had come up and our initial reaction was we really didn't want to give most favored nation clauses. They're just very difficult to apply and we thought

that the negotiation should kind of stand on its own.
So we had no MFN. We were talking with MMM about it
and you can see that the way we were envisioning MFNs
was that if the statutory license when it was set,
however it was set, and we were at that time assuming
it was going to be through the negotiations, differed
in some respect. It's really not an MFN. It's more of
a rate adjustment mechanism so that if it were off by
this was really a safety valve. We wanted to build
in some protection that if things really went awry
that we weren't disadvantaging the licensee by having
signed this agreement or we weren't being
disadvantaged, and that was something that came up in
a number of our negotiations which was the issue of
having this kind of MFN or rate adjustment mechanism
vis a vis the eventual statutory rate.

Our feeling about it was always twofold.

One was that there should be some kind of rate adjustment as opposed to a straight the rate becomes X and second, it should go both ways meaning that if the rate were set higher than what we had agreed on, we should get the benefit of that and just as they

might get the benefit if it were lower. Frankly, in
most instances, it was that latter thing that led the
licensees or the people we were discussing with to
drop it. They didn't want it. They didn't want it to
go either way and it just kind of went. That probably
happened five to seven times in the course of the
negotiations we had.

it. I don't see that here in the carryover sentence at the bottom of N13585. It looks to me like he gets out if it's more than four percent lower. It doesn't say anything about you get out if it's higher.

THE WITNESS: Right. And that's because you can see there's a question mark. What happened was Mr. Spegg raised it and I was sending this to the company saying basically putting down his request to us and so this is before we actually negotiated that term with him. And our response was as I said.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Are these his proposed terms or yours?

THE WITNESS: They were proposed terms that we had -- it was kind of a mixture. Mainly a

proposed term sheet based on the guidance that we had from the negotiating committee, but also based on our discussions with Mr. Spegg. So for example, the 15 percent was something that he had agreed to. We were there on that. We were there -- I mean the gross revenue definition was expanded much more in the agreement but there are questions in there that still needed to be answered which was why I was going back to the committee saying we need to discuss these issues. And that, for example, was one that he had raised.

Thereafter, there's a number of terms on the ephemeral wording license. Initially we were envisioning that as entirely separate percentage of revenue rate. Again, a place holder for the minimum royalty. They at the time were talking about having this service that made transmissions to business establishments. In the end, that was a service that they didn't launch until much later and, therefore, didn't get woven into this set of negotiations or this set of agreements. It came up later, and we've done a renewal that includes that.

And then there are payment terms under #3 that included monthly payments, various late fee charges, reporting requirements that included monthly financial statements. So for example, they couldn't just send a check. They needed to send a check with an actual license fee report that showed the revenues and how they got to the number and also reporting and record keeping in terms of the usage of sound recordings.

Auditing provisions and a term of the license through the end of 2000 and then the other customary just refers to things like form and other issues that appear at the end of all of our licenses.

So that's where we were in mid-February based on the discussions that I had had with Mr. Spegg after first discussing things with the committee and then here we were following up with the committee to get sign off and questions answered in terms of the various open issues.

Thereafter some of the focus was on what minimum fee would be appropriate and we talked about a number of dollar amounts, flat dollar amounts. So

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the next page Mr. Spegg is offering \$10,000 for one year, \$25,000 for another year, and we --

MR. STEINTHAL: Can I impose now the objection that this is exactly what's happening. There's no question. We picked a time, February 17 when there's a term sheet and now the witness is just paging through the negotiation binder that's been produced to him by his counsel rather than being asked questions to which he can respond if he has a recollection. I think it's valuable for the panel and valuable for me whether this witness independent recollection of these events. If he doesn't, I think it's important that he's got to go back to the binder to answer the questions. something we're entitled to know. Does he remember it? Is it something that was important that stood out in his mind or does he really have to go to the binder to answer a question? I just really have a problem with him testifying by leafing through a binder of materials not in evidence.

MR. GARRETT: This proceeding is not a test of Mr. Marks' memory. The issue that the other

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side has raised here concerns the circumstances under which these agreements were negotiated and the best way for Mr. Marks to provide evidence about those circumstances is to do precisely what it is that he's doing. I don't think he's just leafing through. I think he's also trying to tell you the things that were important to him as he can recall them by looking at these documents. But this should not be a memory test.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: The objection is overruled. We have had a number of instances where witnesses for both sides have testified with some notes that they brought as a personal memory tool. And we think that this is somewhat equivalent to that.

We're looking at 26 agreements over a period of two and a half years. We could make a more time-consuming process of this. Was there an e-mail on the 17th? What did it say? What did it embrace? But we're -- there's not a jury here. We're trying to get, as efficiently as we can, to the truth of things. And it is helpful to know, at the same time, what you can remember, what stands out in your mind independent

1	of the documents.
2	MR. STEINTHAL: Can I ask, Your Honor,
3	that as he's leafing through documents we get a
4	specific designation, if he's looking at something, as
5	to what the Bates stamp number is and what the date
6	is?
7	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Yes, I think that that
8	is important, because I know at one point you had gone
9	several pages beyond the Bates stamp number that was
10	it took a while for us to figure it out. And there
11	was an attachment referred to on the front page of the
12	Bates stamp, the e-mail, but
13	So you were at the point of saying that
14	the discussion was focusing on what the amount of the
15	minimum fee should be.
16	THE WITNESS: Right.
17	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: And how you determined
18	that.
19	THE WITNESS: And that was that was in
20	late February.
21	BY MR. GARRETT:
22	Q Of '99?

1	A '99, right. And, you know, there were
2	discussions going back and forth around this time
3	fairly regularly from between me and Mr. Spegg and
4	then me and the companies in trying to come to an
5	agreement on all of these additional issues, not only
6	the monetary issues but the other terms of the
7	agreement.
8	And I think that that's reflected
9	variously in some of these e-mails going back and
10	forth around that time. There is an e-mail on
11	that's Bates Number 8089 on March
12	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: 8089?
13	THE WITNESS: 8089. And this was another
14	term sheet that included more specific information
15	after some of those discussions that I just described
16	between
17	BY MR. GARRETT:
18	Q Excuse me, Mr. Marks. 8089 was, in fact,
19	sent on March 1st, 1999, is that right?
20	A Yes.
21	Q So we're probably about 30 or so pages
	Q So we're probably about 30 or so pages

A Yes. And that attaches the term sheet
behind it that's dated March 1st and has the 15
percent number, the definition of gross revenues that
was there. It now has the minimum royalty filled in
of \$50,000 for basically a 14-month period, and then
\$75,000 for the last year of the agreement, which
would have been 2000, has specific information about
what kind of data, what kind of reporting.

You can see the data includes various information on listenership and the listeners. There are -- the usage reporting information below that, that is essentially a play list that has the title, the artist, the album, the label, and all of that other information, which is very important to us so that we can distribute accurately.

It has a definitive provision for providing us public service announcements, links to websites of the copyright owners, a link for -- to enable somebody to purchase a recording, a buy button. That was in the agreement.

The next bullet talks about this "I Am the DJ" feature. And we had some concern that --

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CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Is that on 8091?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. 8091 I'm on We wanted to make sure that that was now, yes. limited recordings that they had separate to interactive licenses for, because it -- that kind of feature appeared to us to be very much like an interactive or personalized service, because people were picking songs and saying, "Hey, I want these particular songs to be in the play list." So he had agreed to that. It wasn't really ever an issue in the discussions.

There are survey provisions where we could undertake a survey of their listeners, but limitations on the amount of times we could do that. You can see the most favored nation was just dropped, and it says here "due to the short term of the license." I suspect that was the reason, although I can't recall specifically that issue.

And then, moving on to the ephemeral recording, we initially had a royalty rate of five percent with a proviso that -- it's really a one percent in here, provided that up to four percent

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percen	t fo	or the peri	formance	. So	it was	real	ly jus	st a
one pe	rcen	t agreemer	nt, some	other	issues	rega	rding	the
epheme	ral							

ARBITRATOR GULIN: What was the purpose of doing that?

THE WITNESS: I'm trying to remember that.

I think what it was was that we were trying to value the -- valuing the ephemeral license for the webcasters has not been an easy thing. We thought about, should we do it per copy, you know, a certain number, certain payment per copy. So somebody who had 200,000 copies or 200,000 recordings would be paying more than somebody else.

Then, we thought of trying to -- what percentage of revenues -- what's the value there. And I think what we were thinking of here was that the value is really five percent, but that given that they were paying 15 percent, we didn't want to have -- we didn't think the value of the entirety was 20 necessarily.

It was -- we were satisfied with 16, but

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Ι		Ι	think	at	the	time	we	were	jus	st tr	ying	; to
pr	ese:	rve	that		it	wasn	<b>′</b> t	that	we	thou	ght	the
ep	hem	era	l was	only	wor	th one	e pe	ercent	. W	We tho	ought	: it
wa	s w	ort	h some	thin	g mo:	re. B	But	in the	e cor	ntext	of t	this
de	al,	it	would	be	some	thing	els	se.				

The way we ended up -- and we'll see this later on thinking about the ephemeral license -- was just that instead of tying it to the number, or tying it to the specific -- a specific percentage of revenues, was just to think, what is the value of the ephemeral to the webcaster in relation to the performance license?

And we thought it was about 10 percent. So we basically have tacked on a 10 percent additional, and that could be additional flat-fee payment, additional per performance payment, additional percentage of gross revenues. We'll see that in later agreements, but that's where we ended up on that.

34 --

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Just a minute. Not to quibble with you, but you've tacked on about seven

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1	percent or something, haven't you? Wouldn't it be
2	one-fifteenth? If they're paying 15 percent for the
3	other thing, and they have to pay one percent on top,
4	they're paying one-fifteenth of whatever the other is.
5	One-fifteenth is about seven percent, I guess, six and
6	a half, seven. So it doesn't seem to be exactly 10.
7	THE WITNESS: It's a story in progress.
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
9	(Laughter.)
10	THE WITNESS: I didn't mean to be cute.
11	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Right.
12	THE WITNESS: I mean, it ended up at
13	something else, so and we'll see that.
14	Then we
15	BY MR. GARRETT:
16	Q Mr. Marks, do you know in the final
17	agreement, the ephemeral agreement, what was the
18	royalty rate?
19	A It is two percent, two percent of the
20	revenues.
21	Q And you didn't do, in that final
22	agreement, what was proposed here in this term sheet,

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#### correct?

A No. With regard to the ephemeral, what we ended up doing was having an entirely separate ephemeral license agreement that had a separate rate and separate terms, etcetera. So it wasn't woven into the one. We've since woven them into one agreement, because it's just much easier to do it that way.

The rest of the term sheet regards payment provisions, reporting requirements, recordkeeping and auditing issues, the term again, and just that placeholder for other customary terms.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: This was a term sheet, if I get you, as to which the other side had -- some of which terms the other side had agreed to.

THE WITNESS: Many of which, yes.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And some of which were still under negotiation. Is that --

THE WITNESS: Yes. That's correct.

Thereafter, I think a few days later, was when we first sent them a draft agreement, which is Bates 8099. So on March 5th, 1999, we sent them an actual draft agreement. And that's attached to that

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1 e-mail, starting at Bates Number 8100.

And you could tell even -- even between the time the term sheet was sent and this time, there are some -- there was some negotiating, because I believe the -- the minimum fee was dropped from \$50,000 to \$30,000 for the initial 14-month period.

Q What page are you reading from now?

A That's page 2, which is 8101 Bates. And in the definition of "minimum performance amount," it says \$30,000 for that October 28th through the end of -- October 28th, 1998, through the end of December '99. So that was the result of -- that was the result of some discussions that we had had with MMM.

Also, at this time, we had the ephemeral woven into the agreement. We eventually broke it out, because we thought it was easier. We then went back and we regularly do it now, so that it's part of one agreement.

I think it makes sense to delay going through this draft and just go through the actual final agreements to talk about specific provisions of the license agreement.

1	Q Is it fair to say that there were
2	additional drafts that were exchanged back and
3	forth
4	A Yes.
5	Q here?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Over what period of time?
8	A Well, the agreement was finally signed in
9	early April. So this was March 5th. There were about
10	a month's worth of time where there would have been
11	further discussions, further draft agreements. I
12	can't recall exactly how many were exchanged, but
13	there were some that were.
14	You can see on for example, on March
15	12th, '99, which is Bates Number 8109, there is an
16	e-mail from me to Wolfgang with a revised license
17	agreement. And this was, again, from the period of
18	March 5th to March 12th, the result of further
19	discussions between us.
20	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Are all of the
21	drafts going in one direction? That is, did you do
22	all of the heavy labor? You know, you'd have a phone

call, and he	'd say, "	'Now we'	ve got	to co	me from 50	to
30," so you'	d change	that	on the	word	processor	or
something.	Did he se	end you	any dr	afts?		

agreement, most of his edits were done over the phone. In other agreements, we had drafts and redlines going back and forth between the two sides. There wasn't any rhyme or reason to that for this one. It just happened to be that way. I don't think there's any reason to go through the actual agreement again.

Let's see --

#### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q At some point in time, was there a discussion about using expenses as a -- sort of a minimum fee, or as a floor?

A Yes. That's what I was trying to see, where that came up, because that I recall is one of the main last issues that -- that came up, which was, how to have an effective minimum fee, and there was some discomfort on our side with just having a flat dollar minimum fee, because it may not reflect the use of the music entirely, or the value of the music to

the site, if they had been making a lot of use of the recordings, millions of performances potentially. We weren't sure that just having a flat dollar amount made sense.

So what we ended up moving to was a greater of expenses -- revenues or expenses. And the idea behind that was -- our thinking was, if you can pay for everything else that it takes to make this service available, and make this business available to consumers, you should be able to pay some percentage of that for the recordings that are the very basis of the service. And it was just a different metric to -- to capture the value as essentially a minimum fee, and that's what we moved toward at that time.

And it was some time in this time period,

I'm not sure exactly -- I've got a note here that it's

March 23rd, so let me try and get you to --

MR. STEINTHAL: You say you have a note there?

THE WITNESS: I just have some notes on the agreement, so I don't have to go through every page.

1	MR. STEINTHAL: I'd like, at the break, to
2	have a better look
3	THE WITNESS: Sure.
4	MR. STEINTHAL: at that as well.
5	THE WITNESS: Sure.
6	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: N8145 is a March 23
7	the date on it.
8	THE WITNESS: I think it 8147 is the
9	one I've got here, so let me see if I can find
10	that. I apologize. This is somewhat unwieldy. The
11	numbers seem to I can't see it in here. So it may
12	have just been a typo on the notes that I have.
13	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Well, 8145 is dated
14	the 23rd.
15	THE WITNESS: 8145, that's another issue
16	that arose. It's not that same issue. Oh, I see what
17	it is. I'm sorry. It's 8153. This is one of the
18	things that Mr. Steinthal was alluding to about
19	looking backwards on some of these e-mails.
20	Starting at the very bottom is where we
21	said to them, "We'd like to add to the agreement that
22	the fee would be the greater of," and there are some

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responses where he said, "Look, we've already got the minimums in there. We can play with operating costs."

But he was raising some issues about what costs would it actually cover, and there was this issue about covering capitalized costs versus other costs, and we went back and forth on that issue. I relied on outside counsel for a lot of that, and working with Mr. Stegg and his counsel, and then --

BY MR. GARRETT:

Q Did Mr. Stegg have counsel?

A He did have counsel. I don't remember who it was, obviously, but he had counsel. He didn't have counsel at the beginning of the discussions but brought in counsel at some point in the middle of the discussions.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: When you had a change like the 50- to 30,000, for example, which we saw that reflected in the term sheet, was that something that you had to go back to the committee and get approval on right then? Or did the committee say, "Well, put the best thing you can together, and let's take a look at it once it's all" -- how actively were

they involved in issue by issue, term by term?

THE WITNESS: I think it was different from agreement to agreement. I think on this agreement -- and I think it differed even within one agreement as to the term or the issue that we were talking about. On the ephemeral and that 30,000, I can't remember whether I went immediately back to them or whether I -- it came up on a phone call, for example, on our weekly call, we just discussed it as part of that call.

There is no e-mail from me to the company raising that, so sometimes what happened was I would have a call with one or two of the members of the negotiating committee who I felt were good bellwether, so that if they were really raising issues of, hey, this doesn't sound right, I would know to slow down the process, bring it up on a call, or send an e-mail out to discuss it with everybody.

If, on the other hand, they said, "That sounds about right. Keep doing what you're doing, and then bring everything back," I would have -- I would have done that.

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1	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.		
2	THE WITNESS: There is another draft		
3	agreement that went out on March 24th. There was a		
4	redline of that that was attached, beginning at		
5	Bates 13630, and I don't think it's you need to go		
6	through every edit that was made, but you can see that		
7	it was a number of different edits that were made.		
8	Some of those resulted in the fact that we		
9	were moving we were adding in the operating expense		
10	formula, and we were also moving out I believe the		
11	ephemeral. Others reflect specific suggestions and		
12	compromises that we reached with musicmusicmusic.		
13	BY MR. GARRETT:		
14	Q The agreement was finally executed by you		
15	and		
16	A Right.		
17	Q MMM, correct?		
18	A Yes.		
19	Q When was it executed?		
20	A On April 7th.		
21	Q All right. So you had negotiations that		

continued up until somewhere close in time to

1	April 7th			
2	A Right.			
3	Q 1999, correct?			
4	A Right.			
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Were they in			
6	operation at that time?			
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.			
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.			
9	BY MR. GARRETT:			
10	Q Were there any other principal issues that			
11	you recall being discussed during that period?			
12	A I think the only other principal issue was			
13	regarding how to handle syndication. And Mr. Spegg			
14	had talked about entering into agreements with other			
15	websites where he was going to offer the content from			
16	his site or his channels in a co-branded manner,			
17	meaning that you might go to a third party site and			
18	there would be a co-branded player available that			
19	somebody could start listening to music on.			
20	And we were not comfortable including that			
21	in a gross revenue type of agreement, because there			
22	were all kinds of issues about how you can capture the			

revenues from that other site. We didn't know what that other site was going to be, how -- whether music was really driving traffic to that other site, and, therefore, there were revenues that maybe we should participate in.

There were -- the partnership agreements between the -- between MMM and that third party site we wanted -- we would want to ensure that we were getting a license fee off of the top of whatever revenues were coming in as a result of the advertising that -- on the player, for example.

So that if they had a revenue share agreement, where it was split 50/50, we wanted to get a percent -- we wanted to make sure that we got a percentage of the 100 percent and not the 50 percent. There were all kinds of issues like that that came up.

In the end, the way we handled it was Mr. Spegg said, "This is something we're just thinking about. I don't think we're going to be doing it for a while. Let's just move ahead, get the agreement done, rather than looking for an entirely new structure and taking, you know, many steps backward in

1	terms of going through new drafts and negotiations
2	that had been over three months at this point.
3	So I believe the final agreement includes
4	something that doesn't allow them to do that kind of
5	programming.
6	Q All right. Why don't we turn to the final
7	agreement, which is included as 060 DR.
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: That's not in this
9	package or it is in the package?
LO	MR. GARRETT: It's one of the it's
11	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: From the earlier
12	MR. GARRETT: It's what we submitted as
L3	part of our direct case.
L4	Mr. Chairman, we could make it easier by
L5	taking these back from you for the time being here.
L6	But we're happy to keep piling them up on your
L7	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: No, that's welcome.
L8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Can I just ask you
L9	a question, Mr. Garrett?
20	MR. GARRETT: Yes.
21	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You have four
22	volumes on this guy. We've been about three-fourths
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1	through the first volume. So I'm sort of curious as			
2	to what			
3	MR. GARRETT: Less than halfway.			
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Maybe I where's			
5	the rest?			
6	MR. GARRETT: Well, that's fine.			
7	BY MR. GARRETT:			
8	Q Mr. Marks, why don't you explain what else			
9	is included in these volumes here?			
10	A Yes. Sure. A lot of it I think I			
11	misspoke, by the way. The agreement was executed on			
12	the 26th of April, not the 7th of April. There were			
13	a number of drafts that went back to back and forth			
14	the last few weeks. They also sent us a prospectus of			
15	their business, which is about 100 pages somewhere in			
16	here, that has financial statements and descriptions			
17	of their business plan, and things like that, more			
18	redlines. I think most of it, frankly, is is			
19	redline agreements and revised drafts.			
20	Q Okay. Do you know how many agreements			
21	were actually how many drafts you actually went			
22	through in that?			

1	A It looks like there are about 10 in here.			
2	Q Okay.			
3	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Let me just ask Mr.			
4	Steinthal, when you do your cross, are you going to be			
5	crossing from this, or are you going to be crossing			
6	from your own documents? I'm just trying to figure			
7	out whether we should give these back to Mr			
8	MR. STEINTHAL: I didn't know there was a			
9	"this" here until this morning.			
10	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Right.			
11	MR. STEINTHAL: And I suppose for			
12	convenience, instead of delivering extra copies around			
13	I could try to use the "this." But I'm not sure			
14	that's, in the end of the game, going to make it that			
15	much easier, given sometimes how hard it is to find.			
16	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I would interject. I			
17	think you should use whatever you had planned in			
18	advance and not worry about this.			
19	MR. STEINTHAL: Okay.			
20	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: But maybe we should			
21	put these back as opposed to returning it to you, just			
22	in case over lunch he thinks of something he wants to			

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1	ask in here. So maybe we should hold them in reserve			
2	until we see			
3	MR. STEINTHAL: Well, why don't you can			
4	hold them.			
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Yes.			
6	MR. STEINTHAL: You know, and we'll see			
7	what I want to do.			
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: If you ask a			
9	question, and he has to go back to the paralegals and			
LO	get them all out of boxes again, and so on, that's a			
11	waste of time.			
12	PARTICIPANT: Know when to hold them, know			
13	when to fold them.			
L4	(Laughter.)			
L5	MR. STEINTHAL: Mr. Joseph reminds me that			
L6	given the fact that I'm going to be moving certain			
L7	documents into evidence, I'll probably use the			
L8	separate documents that we've we've already copied.			
L9	We already			
20	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I think that would be			
21	easier, and it'll be a smaller volume.			
22	MR. STEINTHAL: Right. That's for sure.			

1	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I'm not sure we need			
2	all 10 drafts.			
3	MR. GARRETT: Judge von Kann, I should			
4	also note that there was a renewal of this agreement,			
5	and so some of the documents, particularly in the			
6	later volumes, concern the renewal. We're going to			
7	discuss the renewal in the point of time that it			
8	occurred. So we'll come back to this set			
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.			
10	MR. GARRETT: but that's why that's			
11	what's included in some of the other materials.			
12	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.			
13	BY MR. GARRETT:			
14	Q At this point, I'd like to just focus on			
15	the final agreement, which I think we've noted is			
16	included or was included in the direct case as			
17	060 DR. And I want to Mr. Marks, could you just			
18	walk us through that agreement and explain exactly the			
19	key terms of that			
20	A Sure.			
21	Q of that agreement.			
22	A There are two agreements, just to oh,			

1	no, the second one is the renewal I guess. There are
2	two. There's a performance and an ephemeral. So
3	Q And they're both included at 060 DR,
4	correct?
5	A Yes, correct. Okay. You know, the
6	beginning is just some preambles. I think the first
7	important thing to focus on was the definition or
8	is the definition of gross revenues. And that's at
9	the bottom of the first page over to the middle of the
10	second page, and you can see it's fleshed out in great
11	much greater detail than it was on the on the
12	term sheets.
13	Q Incidentally, Mr. Marks, there is a
14	definition of gross revenues that's contained in the
15	Copyright Office regulations dealing with the
16	subscription services rate, correct?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Can you tell us how this definition would
19	compare to that definition, just in very general
20	terms?
21	A I haven't looked back at that one in a
22	while, but we certainly used that as part of the basis

1	in drafting this.			
2	Q And then you made modifications in that			
3	definition?			
4	A Yes, to account for the difference in the			
5	business models and the types of revenues that may be			
6	accruing here as opposed to for those services.			
7	Q Okay. And the definition here is			
8	contained in Section 1.2?			
9	A 1.2, right, subsections A through G. And			
10	it's a pretty expansive definition. It's meant to			
11	cover all revenues that come into the site, and we've			
12	including fair market value for services or barter,			

And the first -- 1.2A would cover any subscription-like payment, if there were any. Now, they didn't have that in their business model at the time. But if they were charging to access the website in any way, or getting some payments from an internet service provider as a result of people coming to the

which was something that was occurring a lot on the

internet, where there may be some barter in terms of

advertising or things like that that were exchanged

between people and business.

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website, that would be covered.

Subsection B covered advertising. I think the one thing to note here is that in this agreement we had an agency commission deduction of 15 percent. We later changed that -- in fact, it may have been in the very next gross revenues deal that we did -- to 30 percent to allow for a much heftier deduction.

And we did that because on the internet the ad agency deductions were much higher, at least initially, than they were in some traditional markets. And we wanted to recognize that fact and not put -- not treat them like somebody who was in a different medium, and, therefore, give them the benefit of that. That wasn't something that happened until after this agreement, but we --

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: When you say "ad agency deductions," could you just elaborate a little bit on that?

THE WITNESS: Sure. So if a webcaster engages a third party agency to sell advertising for them, instead of having their own sale -- excuse me?

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: It's the net back to

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the webcaster minus the ad agency's commission.

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THE WITNESS: Right. Right. In some instances, they may be paying more than that, but we were giving them up to a certain amount. It had to be a third party site. If they were getting less than that, then -- it wasn't as if they got a flat 15. is in actually incurred, so that that Section B.

C --

#### BY MR. GARRETT:

Before you get off to that, just explain a little bit about how that works. You often talked here in terms of percentage rates. But it is true, is it not, that the base against which that rate applies is very important, correct?

So the 15 percent is not Absolutely. really 15 percent because there are deductions that -and just setting the MMM agreement aside for the time being, looking at our traditional agreement, that's 15 percent that has the 30 percent deduction.

Assuming that there is a 30 percent deduction that's actually incurred by the webcaster

1	and is taken off, you're dropped to 10-1/2 percent.			
2	So that is important to understand, because if you			
3	look at the 15 number it's there's more to it than			
4	just that. It you've got to look at what it			
5	applies against.			
6	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So does this mean			
7	that if an advertiser agreed to pay MMM \$100 for an			
8	ad, but they had to remit \$20 to the ad agency as a			
9	commission, you're going to consider the revenue from			
10	that \$85?			
11	THE WITNESS: In MMM's case, that's right.			
12	In later cases, it they would have gotten the full			
13	80, and if it had been more it might have been up to			
14	70.			
15	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.			
16	THE WITNESS: Okay? Provision C yes,			
17	C is the provision of time and space, such as and			
18	really getting at sponsorships there.			
19	D is if they were charging for their			
20	software to use the site. So, for example, if MMM			
21	were charging users to download their player, to			

access their site, we thought that that -- that was a

1	potential business model that some people were talking				
2	about at that time. We wanted to capture a percentage				
3	of that.				
4	E is references or inclusion of products				
5	or services, which is similar to advertising and				
6	sponsorship.				

F is net sales of any products. This covers e-commerce, with two important qualifications. One is that it doesn't apply to the sales of sound recordings. So to the extent that they were making money off of selling sound recordings, either themselves or getting bounties or affiliate fees from a third party who was doing that, those would not be included.

## BY MR. GARRETT:

Q Is that an issue that you had negotiated with MMM?

A Absolutely. Absolutely. He raised that with us. We had some internal discussions about it. We thought there were arguments that could be made for why you might want to cover if the affiliate fees or the bounties -- in the end, we -- we compromised on

that and have done so throughout all of our deals.

The second issue is -- and this was another thing that MMM raised -- is that it be on the net sales products and not the gross sales of products. So that they weren't paying more in royalties than they were actually getting in terms of -- and we had some negotiations over how you calculate that, how to deduct applicable sales taxes, shipping costs, but not other costs.

I mean, there was some time spent with -with MMM on that issue. And then bad debts is the
last part. So that's the gross revenue definition,
which I think is the first thing.

The minimum performance amount, which is 1.4, you can see that we essentially gave them that \$30,000 introductory rate for the first 14 months. It's expressed here as 60 percent off of the annual fee of \$75,000, but that -- that's equivalent to \$30,000.

1.5 has the definition of operating expenses, so that that metric can be calculated when you're doing the 15 percent, the greater of the

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expenses or the revenues.	That's the	definition of
operating expenses. And,	again, that	was something
that we spent some time wi	ith MMM over	and including
and excluding certain thin	gs.	

On page 3, just a couple of things to point out. Section 1.8, at the top, this was obviously limited to the territory. And this raises an issue that I don't know whether it has been discussed here or not, but it's probably worth taking 30 seconds on.

Webcasters -- just the internet as a global medium -- webcasters generally make performances beyond the U.S. and are, therefore, making performances that, setting aside the issue of whether they're cognizable as a performance in the U.S., certainly are in the country of reception.

And we have been asked by a number of webcasters, what are we supposed to do about this? How do we -- we're paying you for this, but what about all of those other things?

And we have spent a considerable amount of time -- me personally -- over the past two plus years

in working with not only the record companies but 1 other licensing societies abroad to set up 2 international schematic for -- that will end up being 3 essentially a reciprocal agreement between us and 4 societies or 5 other licensing copyright owners directly. So that we can extend our license and give 6 them the ability to pay without having to go to every 7 separate copyright owner abroad. 8 9 So that -- it's something we've taken on 10 ourselves, and it's -- it's been rather expensive, just to get the whole thing set up. But just seeing 11 "territory" reminded me of that. 12

In 2.4 --

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Can I just ask --

THE WITNESS: Sure.

and look, but are the proposed -- RIAA's proposed rates, the ones you're proposing to us at this point, only with respect to performances that occur within the United States?

THE WITNESS: Yes. And that's how -- that's what our agreements are. We have not done any

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agreements that license anything beyond that, so --1 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So if there's -- if 2 some service has some listeners in France who come on 3 and play -- or some other country -- that's not 4 5 covered by the royalty that we're going to be setting. 6 THE WITNESS: That's correct. ARBITRATOR VON KANN: At least under your 7 proposal. I guess that's true of the webcasters also. 8 THE WITNESS: I don't believe it could be 9 10 covered. because the rate here is 11 performances in the U.S. To the extent there are 12 performances that are made abroad and that would fall under the copyright law of another country, that would 13 14 be a different -- something that would have to be set 15 by that --ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Is it 16 your 17 understanding that the -- that it is fairly easy for the webcasters and broadcasters to determine that in 18 the course of making their reports to you? Does it --19 is it easily determinable through the software that 20

they've got that some portion of these listeners are

outside the U.S.? You know, we've got somebody up in

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Canada who is listening, and he's across the border.

THE WITNESS: I'll tell you the two things I know about that. One is that there is technology available that allows you to do what's called essentially a reverse IP lookup, where you're looking at the IP address to find out where it actually -where you're actually sending it, and, therefore, can determine at least the IP address, which is the address that every computer on the internet has, where that performance is going.

Now, the problem with that is that the IP address is not always accurate because you may be sending a performance to a certain computer that then sends it out to everybody on their network. AOL is an example of that.

I'm not the best person to get into the technology technology, but there is my understanding is that -- at least what I've heard is that it -- and this is from some of our members who are more well versed in it -- that it's about 80 percent accurate.

Now, the other thing I know about it is

1	that I'm told that Microsoft is very close to having
2	something on the market or in final it's in final
3	development to allow for that kind of geographical not
4	only identification but limitation. So there are some
5	things out there that can give at least pretty
6	accurate information, although not down to the exact
7	performance.
8	BY MR. GARRETT:
9	Q On that subject, are you familiar with the
10	well, let me ask you this. Do you know whether or
11	not the Section 114 authorizes a statutory license for

A No, it does not.

performances outside the United States?

Q Okay. Are you familiar with the litigation between the NFL and Primetime 24 dealing with the extraterritorial effects of Section 119 of the Copyright Act?

- A Only in very general terms.
- Q Are you aware of the Second Circuit's decision in that case, generally?
  - A Yes. I'm --

MR. STEINTHAL: This is beyond the scope

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MR. GARRETT: It certainly is. But it's responsive to something that Judge von Kann had --

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I don't want to get us into a major detour. I just hadn't focused on this before and wanted to make sure everybody -- there was a pretty easy way of counting performances in the U.S. It sounds like there sort of is. So I quess that's about as far as I wanted to go with it at this point.

THE WITNESS: Yes. And I think the other important point is just that there is a separate way to pay for those. We're doing what we can to facilitate that.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Back to page 3. Section 2.4 talks about -- this is the syndication issue, where we had a provision inserted in the agreement that said, "Nothing herein authorizes MMM to enter into any arrangements for accessing their programming through another website." And that got to the co-branding issue.

Just focusing now on page 4, 3.1 is

payment terms, greater of 15 percent of revenues or
operating expenses, subject to the minimum fees.
There are some payment provisions for example, when
the payment has to be made within 20 days, etcetera.

And also, if there are late payments, or if there are not -- if there isn't a fee report that they can send at the time the payment is due, that they sent a payment that's 20 percent higher than the previous month, and then it's reconciled later once the report comes in.

I mean, I realize some of these are mundane, but they were things that -- that we not only had to draft but discuss with every party.

Getting down to 3.5, there is this -- the provision for the public service announcements for the industry. There is a limitation that it be no more than one at any given time.

In 3.6, we had a provision where they linked to copyright owners. This is something that we eventually dropped, because we realized that -- and this was something that we were able to negotiate and get in with MMM, but it was an objection -- an issue

they raised and was raised further with others.

By requiring this, we were essentially driving people away from the site. And the webcasters basically said to us, "Hey, look, we're willing to pay you a fair royalty. We're willing to do things like public service announcements that -- where people are still at our site. But where you're requiring us to make links to another site, where somebody can click on it, we may lose that person." And so that was in this initial agreement but fell out of future agreements.

3.7 is just a buy button. 3.8 is survey and other reports. And 3.9, four, is the term. Five and six have various reporting and other issues. Seven is the confidentiality issue where the acts -- the confidential information as defined, which included the reports, including the financial reports and usage reports, would only be released to those on a need-to-know basis.

And this was something that MMM wanted specifically -- that they not be released to people who are also employees of individual record companies.

1	In other words, we could we could pass along the
2	information to do what needed to be done with the
3	information, but not give it to record companies, who
4	they might want to sell the information to separately
5	and auditors if in the event there was an
6	arbitration proceeding.
7	Eight and nine and 10 are I don't think
8	require any specific discussion. They're pretty
9	standard, things that you would find in standard
10	licensing contracts.

And then there are exhibits attached, at least the reporting exhibit. And then there's an ephemeral license agreement that had the two percent of revenues or operating expenses, and many of the other same provisions. Okay?

# BY MR. GARRETT:

- Q Anything further you want to say about MMM?
  - A I think that capsulizes it.
  - Q Okay. Why don't we --

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Can I ask you one question about the very first page, which says that

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this agreement made between RIAA as the representative of sound recording copyright owners, and any assignee or designee thereof.

THE WITNESS: Right.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And it doesn't identify them anywhere in here that I could see. We know that you are speaking for the five major labels, and some number of other independents, I guess, had joined the committee. How does this -- were there some independents who said, "Thank you very much. I'll do my own deal"? And are they outside of the scope of this agreement?

Generally, there is an exhibit to the agreement. It's now Exhibit A to all of our agreements, and it's about that thick. I don't know, about an inch thick or so, that lists all of the copyright owners that are -- that we represent and that have given us the authority to enter into this agreement on behalf of -- I, frankly, don't know why that's not attached right here to this agreement, but it is something that's attached, and it includes all of the labels of those

1	majors, as well as many, many, many other independent
2	labels.
3	It obviously does not include 100 percent
4	of the universe of sound recordings in the U.S. We're
5	hoping that some day it will. We have a membership
6	director of Sound Exchange now, whose job is to go out
7	and sign people up. We have a lot of people just
8	aren't aware that we're out there doing this. And
9	we're in the nineties in terms of percentage of market
10	that we cover, but we're not at 100 percent yet.
11	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Did that list did
12	Exhibit A grow as it were as you went along? More
13	and more people joined the jumped on the bandwagon
14	as it were?
15	THE WITNESS: Yes. Definitely. We we
16	update that monthly and
17	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And would people
18	in a case of an agreement like this, some independent
19	who wasn't on board as of April '99, could they
20	subsequently join and bring themselves under the scope
21	of this agreement?

THE WITNESS: That's how we've handled it.

1	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
2	MR. GARRETT: Judge von Kann, just for the
3	record, a copy of that list is included as
4	Exhibit 7 DR. It was sponsored by Ms. Rosen.
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: What number?
6	MR. GARRETT: 7 DR. And, as Mr. Marks
7	said, there would be variations of that exhibit. It
8	would have changed over time, but the version that was
9	current, as of the time that we submitted the direct
LO	testimony, is at 7 DR.
L1	We did include it here. It's a very thick
.2	list and often times the differences, at least for
.3	purposes of these agreements, is fairly minor.
L4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay. Thank you.
L5	MR. GARRETT: Okay. I was going to move
L6	to the second licensee, which is Lomasoft for
L7	Cablemusic.
.8	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: It looks like there's
.9	several volumes related to this. Perhaps we ought to
20	just show some flexibility and break three and a half
21	minutes early and

(Laughter.)

1	start with Lomasoft after lunch, at
2	1:30.
3	(Whereupon, at 12:24 p.m., the
4	proceedings in the foregoing matter went
5	off the record for a lunch break.)
6	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Well, Mr. Garrett, the
7	Panel was making some calculations over lunch. Since
8	we've done one of the 26 arrangements, we're
9	approximately
10	MR. GARRETT: We are intent on getting to
11	our 90 hours, Your Honor.
12	(Laughter.)
13	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Please proceed.
14	MR. GARRETT: I think they'll go a little
15	faster.
16	BY MR. GARRETT:
17	Q Mr. Marks, at the break you were going to
18	describe your second licensee, which was Lomasoft?
19	A Yes. Lomasoft is a company that launched
20	their webcasting service called Cablemusic.com.
21	Lomasoft is a technology company. In fact, the way we
22	met or first contacted, or first spoke I should say,

with Lomasoft was that they were a member of SDMI, which is -- I don't know whether it has came up -- it has come up yet but Secured Digital Music Initiative, which was a multi-industry platform for discussions about securing music in the digital age.

And we -- RIAA launched that, along with several other technology companies. And Lomasoft was a participant. And James Gambale, who was the head of Lomasoft, approached me at an SDMI meeting to say that they were interested in starting a webcasting service, in fact had plans to start a webcasting service in a couple of months.

And we had a brief discussion whereby I told them, "Here's where we're at in terms of" -- because we were, at that point, in the middle of the six-month negotiating period, and that we could either be in negotiations or he could file his notice and wait for the arbitration.

Cablemusic, just a couple of words on them. They launched sometime in early to mid '99 and have been up ever since, a little over two years.

They have -- they rank fairly highly on the Arbitron

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1	and Measure Cast services. They have a number five
2	ranking for March and have a bunch of their stations
3	in the top 50, and are also featured on Microsoft
4	Windows media radio guide. And
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: March of this year?
6	THE WITNESS: Yes. March of this year
7	they were number five, and then had
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Number of listeners?
9	THE WITNESS: In I guess Arbitron goes
10	by total listening hours, so they would they were
11	in that. And they had one channel that was third in
12	Measure Cast's ratings, and eight other channels in
13	the top 50. So they've achieved a fairly loyal
14	following, obviously, since the time that they
L5	launched.
L6	I pulled out a couple of the slides.
L7	BY MR. GARRETT:
L8	Q Incidentally, just the different screen
L9	shots are all in Exhibit 128 DP, is that right?
20	A Yes, that's correct.
21	So the ones I have here are 18 and 19, and
22	they show what the site looks like and what the player

1	looks like as they are you know, as they're
2	launched by the user. So
3	Q And you also have some information about
4	them on page 23 of your written testimony? 23 to 24?
5	A Yes. Let me get that out, too. I think
6	we have some basic information about the number of
7	employees, offer over 20 channels. They had revenues
8	of \$275,000. I believe that was last year, for 2000.
9	And they have five people.
10	They don't have in-house sales staff, so
11	they rely on advertising agencies to do their sales
12	for them.
13	So my first contact with them was in early
14	1999, February/March area. I think I actually met
15	with Mr. Gambale in late April 1999 at an SDMI meeting
16	in New York.
17	And let me just thumb through a couple of
18	these. He sent me a followup e-mail that's Bates
19	8488, saying that they had
20	Q What was the date on that e-mail?
21	A I'm sorry. May 4th of '99. So this about
22	a week after, 10 days after the meeting we had I

had with him -- saying that he had seen the press release regarding musicmusic and had decided that they'd like to move forward with the statutory licensing process.

So, at the meeting I had with him in April in New York, it was very basic about what we were doing. A lot of the things that we have on the FAQ on our website, what the various options are, etcetera. And then he got back to us about 10 days later saying, "We'd like to move forward with talking with you about doing an individual license." And we embarked upon that process.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Did he bring up any of the -- you testified earlier about the sort of -- the different disincentives that webcasters had to enter in. And I'm curious whether he raised any of those, or said, "I know we could just wait and not pay anything for two years," any of that. Was there any discussion?

THE WITNESS: I honestly cannot recall whether he, in particular, raised that at that time. We made that very clear to everybody that we talked

with. It was on our FAQ. You can see from this e-mail the conversation we had was essentially, "Here are the options," and then he's getting back to me saying, "Yes, we'd like to move forward with this option."

And I think that there are other e-mails in later agreements that you'll see where there was more specific references to -- to the arbitration where webcasters would say -- with whom we were negotiating would say, "If you don't accept this, we're just going to go to the arbitration." Or we know we have that option, and how that played out in the negotiations.

But I know it was an issue at some point in our discussions with Lomasoft, but I can't tell you exactly what was said at what time.

I think that the next thing that happened was we had some discussions about the type of service that they had plans for, and we had various phone calls later in May about that, and they had described to us, "This is what we're thinking of," etcetera, and we began to talk about the kinds of -- the kinds of

1	licenses that we had in mind at that point, and how we
2	were going to pursue licenses. And, again, that was
3	mainly around the the gross revenues agreement.
4	So we had a discussion with him that I
5	think the let's see. Bates Number 8513 is a
6	BY MR. GARRETT:
7	Q What's the date on that?
8	A That's well, the date on the top is
9	July 2nd, but it attaches a June 15th e-mail that I
10	sent to him, which I'm not I don't know whether
11	that's earlier or not. But if we just focus on the
12	bottom half of that. I was forwarding to him a term
13	sheet.
14	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: 8513?
15	THE WITNESS: Yes. 8513. It's the top
16	of it would be James Gambale to me on 7/2/99.
17	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Mine jumps from 8500
18	to 8514, 8515.
19	MR. STEINTHAL: It's two pages before
20	8500, Your Honor.
21	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Oh.
22	MR. STEINTHAL: That's what he's talking

1 about.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: These numbers, you know, are not in order, because they put -- the documents were apparently Bates stamped at one point, and then in putting stuff in chronological order, the Bates stamping is out of sequence. So it's a little bit of a -- we have to work at it a little bit.

e-mail at the bottom was from me to him, attaching a term sheet for Cablemusic, and this was based on the discussions that we had had with him late May or early June. And you can see that the term sheet that's attached, which is Bates 8499, talks about the greater of a 15 percent of gross revenues or some minimum fee, and that was to be based on further discussion with them.

And then, number 3 had the buy button, the copyright owner links, which were -- were still something we were asking for at that time, and then various information, such as data and surveys in the third bullet under three.

And then, number 4 contained the basics of

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the reporting requirements regarding the sound
recording usage, and 5 5, we were asking for the
number of performances, even though at this stage we
were still talking about a percentage of revenues.
And then it attached, at 8500, our definition of gross
revenues, which is similar to the definition that we
discussed earlier today.

And then they sent back to us, July 27th, so after a few weeks --

Might I interpose this? MR. STEINTHAL: I saw this previously. There are two documents that are identical right in the binder, bearing different dates. And maybe the witness can help us as to which date is -- one is -- because you have July 27th, and then three pages later July 6th. And it appears to be the identical document.

THE WITNESS: Yes, you're right. I think that they dated this incorrectly. I think the date was supposed to be June 27th. Well, no, could that Because we sent it to them on the 2nd? have been? It's their document dated the 27th I'm trying to --

MR. STEINTHAL: It literally is, you know,

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line by line the same document, except one's got July 1 27th and one's got July 6th. So --2 BY MR. GARRETT: 3 Do you know why it was dated that way? Q 4 No, I don't actually. I thought it might 5 have been because it was June, but that couldn't have 6 been because we sent the -- the correspondence before 7 that is July 2nd. I have attached -- actually, it may 8 9 have been, because the July 2nd e-mail on 8513 says, "I have attached a letter detailing our response," so 10 11 that could have been written a few days earlier on 12 June 27th as opposed to July 27th. I don't know why there's another one in 13 here that's July 6th. I think the letters -- they 14 15 look identical. It may have been that they just sent 16 them to us separately for some reason. 1.7 Mr. Marks, if you don't know, you don't 18 know. 19 Yes, I -- I don't know. Α 20 Let me just ask you if the July -- if either one of those -- let's look at Bates stamp 21

page N8514. Do you have that?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q 1	Dated July 27, 2001.
3	A -	Yes.
4	Q 2	And the second paragraph
5	A -	Yes.
6	Q	second line, says, "Contrary to some
7	other of our	competitors, it is our hope that we can
8	forge a stron	g, profitable, and equitable relationship
9	with the RI	AA that can continue through the next
10	millennium w	ithout conflict, legal or otherwise." Do
11	you know wha	t that was a reference to?
12	A -	Yes, I he was referencing the decision
13	to sit down a	nd try and negotiate a license as opposed
14	to arbitrati	ng.
15	Q i	After these documents were exchanged there
16	in July of '	99, what happened?
17	A :	I think what happened next was that
18	because we we	ere far off on the gross revenue model, at
19	least initial	ly here, whereas they had proposed a rate
20	of five perce	ent with some deletions of various parts
21	of our defini	tion, we moved to try and discuss another
22	way to do a	license agreement

	So we	started	talking	about	a p	er
performance	agreeme	ent. And	d the p	er per	forman	ıce
agreement wa	s sometl	ning that	we had b	oeen de	velopi	.ng
for several	months,	as a res	sult of o	our dis	cussic	ns
with DiMA.	Our disc	ussions w	ith DiMA	really	center	ed
around how to	o struct	ure an ag	reement,	and we	talked	l a
little bit w	ith them	n on gross	revenue	s.		

And then we were beginning to try and think of other ways to do a deal, and had internally begun to think of the possibility of a per performance agreement and discussed that with our members. So we had been discussing that and had some comfort with trying the per performance option when the discussions with Lomasoft rolled around here in early July. So --

Q Mr. Marks, why were you looking at per performance as an option?

A Well, we were trying to be flexible in the discussions to -- to get deals done. We weren't tied to the gross revenue option. We thought that if -- at the right rate -- there were pluses and minuses to each, the gross revenues and the per performance, but we thought that if the licensee thought that that was

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a preferable way to proceed that was fine with us. We
could proceed in that manner. So we proposed that as
a possibility to Lomasoft.
Q All right. Well, just briefly, what were
the pluses and minuses concerning a percentage of
revenue deal?
A Well, the percentage of revenues approach,
as I said earlier, is something that the industry had
a lot of experience with in terms of doing licensing
deals over many, many years, at least the members of
our negotiating committee and our record company
members.
So we were very comfortable moving forward

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oving forward with that, and there was some feeling that because our product is so unique, or I should say their product is so unique, that it's not inappropriate to be, in essence, a partner in somebody's business. You know, it's not like providing a service or providing widgets to somebody where you can get the same widgets from somebody else.

The recordings in -- there's only one Beatles record, or only one Beatles version of Abbey

Road or -- or any song, and every act is the same way.

So it was something that the industry had experience with and was conditioned with and made a lot of sense for webcasters as well.

The problems that we encountered were I think twofold. One was getting the base of the revenues right, and the related issue to that was, when you had websites -- and we were increasingly seeing this around the summer of 1999, where you had webcasters that were not just about the music or about the DMCA-compliant music, but about a lot of other things, it made it difficult to try and isolate and allocate which revenues were attributable to the music and what was fair for us to receive as a royalty.

And that was difficult because our -- you might have, for example, a website that has five different parts to it, only one of which is music. You may have 80 percent of the people going to that site because the music is there, and only 20 percent going because of the other things that are on the site.

And our feeling at the time was that we

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couldn't just look at the advertising that -- revenues that were being derived off of the exact page or the player that had the music. There were people visiting the site. There was a home page with advertising. There were a lot of additional revenues that the webcaster might be receiving that were related to the use of the music.

And as I said, it's easy to do a gross revenues deal when the site is all about the music. But when there's other things it becomes much more difficult to figure out. So that's the down side of the gross revenue model.

Q All right. And on the per performance, what were the pros and cons as you saw it?

A The per performance -- the pros and cons were the following. The pro of it was that we viewed it as a possible vehicle for us to get additional deals done. People were interested in it at the time. It was something that the internet was uniquely suited to deal with in the sense that you could track performances, whereas for other uses of music it's very difficult to track actual performances.

And by "performances," we meant per song per person. So if 10 people listened to a song that was being played, there were 10 performances. Very difficult to do that for over-the-air radio, for example. You don't have that connection with the end user to know, okay, this person is listening from this time to this time, and, therefore, listening to these songs.

So it -- the technology -- the medium itself allowed us to put something together, a metric like that.

The down side was that, for the same reason that our members liked the gross revenues option, the per performance option made them feel like their music was a commodity. It wasn't -- you lost the flavor of it being unique and getting a percentage of the revenues that were being derived by the webcaster as a result of people listening to that music.

You had to actually set a fee. You know, it's like pricing widgets. How much does this song cost? And, you know, that was something initially

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1	that there was there was some you know, a lot of
2	thought about, but eventually, obviously, they became
3	comfortable enough with that metric and we moved
4	forward with it.
5	Q All right. So you had discussions, then,
6	with Lomasoft here about a potential per performance
7	rate, correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q And you actually made some proposals to
10	them on a per performance deal, correct?
11	A Yes. I think that we on July 9th, we
12	sent them a draft agreement. And this is the
13	e-mail attaching the agreement is at 8521.
14	Q It's about two pages past the ones we were
15	talking about?
16	A Yes, this that's correct, yes. And
17	that was a draft agreement, and we had had discussions
18	in between the last term sheet and this where we had
19	talked about, okay, let's try a per performance
20	agreement, and that seemed to work for Lomasoft.
21	And I think that the way that this was
22	done you can see that yes, actually, what we did in

this agreement, it was a combination of revenues and per performance. And this went to the heart of what I was just discussing before about the difficulty and there being a site where a number of people were going for something other than music, and that was what Lomasoft had expressed some hesitation about.

We had a basic agreement that if most of the people who are coming to our site are coming for the music, we'll pay you a percentage of our revenues. If, on the other hand, they're coming for something else, we want to pay you on a usage basis as opposed to paying you a percentage.

So what we did was we had a combination agreement where it was 15 percent of revenues, with a 12 percent introductory rate. And this is on page 5 of the agreement, in Section 3.1. The Bates is 8526.

Q This is the draft agreement.

A This is the draft agreement sent on July 9th. So, in 3.1, you can see it was a 15 percent rate, with a 12 percent introductory rate for the first year, provided that if less than a third of the revenues that were being derived were from pages where

performances of music are in other words, if only
a third of the traffic and revenues was really related
to the music, then it would the per performance
rate would kick in as the metric for payment.

And if you'd flip back to page 2 of the agreement, at Bates 8523, Section 1.7 is the definition of payable performance rate. And we had a scale sliding upward from .3 to .75 cents, based on the number of performances.

And so that -- that was the agreement that we sent to them for -- based on the discussions that we had had.

Q I take it that the per performance rates that you proposed were not acceptable to them, is that right?

A No. I -- I think what happened was they initially did some calculations where it came out far, far above the percentage of revenues based on their models, and then they realized they had made a calculation error and it was -- it was closer. But they decided that they wanted to switch back to a straight gross revenue proposal.

	Q	All	right.	And	then	in		later	tha	ιt
month	of Ju	lу, :	you made	a prop	posal	to	them	based	on	a
percer	ntage	of r	evenues?							

## A Right. We sent --

Q Let me just direct your attention to an e-mail dated July 23rd, 1999, with the Bates stamp number N8568.

A Yes. That shows -- well, yes, let me explain this. In between the -- sending the draft agreement about the per performance and this e-mail, when we switched back to the gross revenue, there was -- we explained that we wanted to do a greater of revenues or expenses, similar to how we had approached the deal and signed the deal with MMM.

I remember Mr. Gambale saying, "Is there some other metric that we can figure out, instead of a percentage of our expenses, that basically we need as much cash as possible on hand to -- in order to build our business. We're happy to have you share in that business as it grows, so that there's up side for you. But instead of paying you a percentage of our expenses at a time where we need as much cash as

possible, where we're building our business, is there some other metric?" And --

MR. STEINTHAL: Can I interpose an objection? Again, this is a woefully difficult situation, where we have Mr. Marks testifying about what a company representative allegedly said to him. It's clearly hearsay as to the truth of the matter asserted.

One of our problems with their model from day one has been the notion that these deals reflect what a willing buyer would do, and it has applied to everyone in the world. And, frankly, I'm not even sure how to deal with the issue.

I mean, it's -- if it's being offered for how RIAA reacted, for its state of mind I suppose in making a proposal, I suppose I can -- I can live with that, but certainly not for the truth of the matter asserted by any of these buyers.

I really want to make a very specific objection to Mr. Marks testifying about what motivated any particular company, where they haven't brought that company representative in here to tell you what

motivated them to do something. I think the only way this gets in is for the limited purpose of how RIAA reacted to something, and as a basis for a proposal that RIAA made.

But I want to be very clear that it can't come in for the truth of the matter of what a supposedly willing buyer said or -- said to Mr. Marks.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: But we had some discussion of that before lunch, and I thought that the Panel made some indications that we were really thinking of it in terms of the dynamics of what was said in the negotiation, which may be bluffing, it may be -- it's not -- not asserted or not looked at for the underlying truth, but, rather, what partners in the negotiation were saying or hearing from each other. But that was sort of our inclination.

MR. GARRETT: I have no problem in limiting it in that way, and I assume the same rules will apply to the testimony they adduced, such as Mr. Moore's discussion of what it was that Scott Purcell told him as to why he entered into the deals. I wouldn't want a double standard to be applied in that

1	regard.
2	But I am perfectly happy to go through the
3	remainder of the direct exam and just have Mr. Marks
4	focus upon what it is that he offered and what's
5	contained in the e-mails.
6	MR. STEINTHAL: I don't think that
7	objection was raised at the time by Mr. Garrett, and
8	I do think that there may be other bases for admitting
9	the testimony of Mr. Moore on those issues. And we
10	can talk about that at some other time rather than
11	tying up Mr. Marks' time here.
12	But, certainly, I'm interested in the
13	specifics of Mr. Marks' testimony at the time he is
14	making it, because of concerns I have about the issue
15	that I raised. So
15 16	
	that I raised. So
16	that I raised. So  ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I take it that what
16 17	that I raised. So  ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I take it that what  you are in effect doing is a continuing objection to
16 17 18	that I raised. So  ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I take it that what you are in effect doing is a continuing objection to all of that testimony by Marks?

MR. STEINTHAL: Right.

the people on the other side of --

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ARBITRATOR GULIN: Now, is this objection specifically a hearsay objection, or is this more towards the idea that this was not raised in the direct testimony?

MR. STEINTHAL: Well, I think it's both. But as to the latter, Your Honor, I think there's been so much latitude in the fact that it's not been raised in the direct that I wouldn't press that objection as vigorously as the hearsay one, because, you know, the -- we have raised the issue of the circumstances surrounding the execution of these agreements in arguing our position.

And just as I have begged the indulgence of the Panel to have some latitude when similar types of situations have arisen earlier in the case to allow a witness to address something, I'm not going to sit here and say that he can't address what his view of the circumstances were surrounding the entering into of an agreement.

I do, however, feel and have felt from day one that if the RIAA was going to try to establish a willing buyer/willing seller framework here, based on

these agreements, they had some burden to bring in those ostensibly willing buyers to demonstrate what their true motivations were and not have the ability to back door their case by having Mr. Marks testify about what the motivations were.

He hints at motivations in his direct testimony that -- written testimony that motivated webcasters. And I had a real problem with that in the sense that, you know, here is somebody with a keen interest in the outcome talking about what somebody said to him, clearly with the goal of having you take at face value that the webcasters' motivations were X, Y, and Z, who entered into these agreements.

about the truth of what a webcaster's motivation was because it is absolutely crystal clear hearsay. If he wants to go into this to talk about why the RIAA made a specific proposal, and the evidence is admitted solely for the purpose of understanding why the RIAA reacted or why the RIAA did something, and we've all been through this in different contexts.

I can understand the limited purpose offer

associated with that form of testimony, but it -- it could be really prejudicial to have Mr. Marks, especially given his interest in the outcome, be the voice for hearsay statements by webcasters who entered into these agreements.

MR. GARRETT: Well, before you -- just one last point here. On this particular issue here, the fact is that Mr. Marks did describe -- discuss it in his written testimony on page 9. He talks about how certain webcasters wanted a percentage of revenue royalty but were hesitant to pay a percentage of their expenses because they wanted to avoid further upfront costs in the early stages of developing their business.

In fact, he discussed generally the factors that went into their offering a per performance rate, and how it was a reaction to what it was that was being told to them out there in the marketplace. So I think it is, with respect to this particular objection, clearly within the scope of his direct testimony.

And I am not asking to offer this here for

the truth that this is exactly what somebody from
Lomasoft truly believed, but that, you know, this is
what motivated the flexibility on the part of of
RIAA to offer the per performance rate, among other
things.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So you're content, then, for this testimony to be received -- when he refers to things that were said by the other parties -- not for the truth thereof but simply as explaining the course of conduct pursued by RIAA?

MR. GARRETT: Yes, I think that's --

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It sounds like that takes care of the issue.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: I don't want to get caught up in semantics too much on this issue of the truth of the matter asserted. If he -- if Mr. Marks is saying that person X said that the reason they want this provision is -- in an agreement is this, you're saying that you're not offering it for the truth of the fact that that's the reason why it was being offered by the other party?

In other words, if the other party says,

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"I want -- I don't want a buy button," what is it being offered for, if it's not to show that the other person didn't want a buy button? Just to show that there was a negotiation?

MR. GARRETT: Points to the issues that were negotiated over and how it was that RIAA reacted to the various positions, demands, offers, whatever, that the other side made.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: "I don't want a buy button" might have been a complete negotiation tactic that he didn't care about. And we're just -- this is just the dynamics of what people are saying back and forth in the negotiation.

MR. GARRETT: And how it relates to the ultimate agreement that came out of it. I mean, again, our position was that these agreements spoke for themselves on these issues. The issues that they've raised are, what are the circumstances surrounding the negotiation of those agreements? And we're trying to address those circumstances here.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: All right. And you made a statement about other hearsay that has been

1	brought out at this proceeding, that you want that
2	treated in the same way, or is that something
3	MR. GARRETT: Certainly. I mean, just as
4	an example, you know, Mr I objected to all of Mr.
5	Moore's testimony but on that particular subject.
6	But for him to come in and say, "Well, you know, Scott
7	Purcell of WWW told me that the reason he entered into
8	this agreement was as follows," you know, if that's
9	being offered for the truth of the matter, then I
10	absolutely have a problem with that as well.
11	MR. STEINTHAL: I would simply like to be
12	able to address that at a different time, or now. But
13	because that objection was not raised at the time
14	and I think there are different circumstances
15	surrounding that that's all.
16	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: At least one member of
17	the Panel is going to suggest a different time.
18	(Laughter.)
19	(Whereupon, the proceedings in the
20	foregoing matter went off the record at
21	2:05 p.m. and went back on the record at
22	2:21 p.m.)

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	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: While we are sitting
	here on Capital Hill of the Federal Government, and in
	a Federal Building, and under the jurisdiction of the
	Federal Library of Congress, the Federal Rules of
	Evidence do not apply in this proceeding.
	As all of you know, the CARP rules of
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As all of you know, the CARP rules of evidence provided at 251.48, that evidence that is not unduly repetitious or cumulative, and is relevant and material, shall be admissible. And in short, hearsay is not excluded from these proceedings.

It has been admitted in other contexts earlier in this CARP and in other CARPs, and we do not propose to change horses in midstream. Having said that, the panel is fully aware of the weight that should appropriately be given to alleged statements made in the course of negotiation, and in a context when the person is not here to be cross-examined.

And we will certainly take that into account, but this also obviates the need for us to go back and revisit earlier rulings.

MR. GARRETT: Let me just note for the record, Mr. Chairman, that if these hearings go on

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So, let's

CLOSED SESSION much longer, that most of these E-mails will qualify 1 2 as an exception to the hearsay rule as ancient 3 documents. CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Now we know your 4 5 strategy. 6 MR. STEINTHAL: It wouldn't apply to the 7 ones that were produced this weekend. 8 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Okay. please proceed. 9 BY MR. GARRETT: 10 11 All right. 13 14

Mr. Marks, we were talking about your negotiations with Lomasoft and the fact that you ultimately offered a percentage of the capital option here. Would you just briefly explain how that came to be?

We had talked to them once they Α wanted to switch back to the gross revenue option about having the operating expense formula, and they preferred to do something else. So, what we arrived at after some discussion was having 15 percent of gross revenues, but an additional payment of a small percentage of money that was either invested in the

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1	company, or proceeds from a public offering, something
2	that we turned the capital amount in the actual
3	agreement.
4	So focusing back on this July 23rd E-mail
5	that I sent to Mr. Gambale, it was 15 percent of
6	revenues, and then one percent up to \$10 million, and
7	so that would be a hundred-thousand dollar payment if
8	they got an infusion of capital of \$10 million.
9	And 2 percent for \$50 million, and 3
10	percent for anything over \$50 million. And that is
11	where we ended up. We went that route and were able
12	to close the deal on that basis.
13	Q And the deal was finally closed when?
14	A August 10th of 1999.
15	Q And was Mr. Gambale represented by counsel
16	in these negotiations?
17	A Yes. He had an attorney who was copied on
18	most of the e-mails. I think he had different
19	attorneys at different times. Rick Nock is the
20	attorney that was representing him here, I think, and
21	I know at some point in time that he was also

represented by Cooley Gotward, but I don't know

L $\parallel$ exactly what time that $\eta$	was
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Q Okay. Let's then turn to the actual agreement, which is --

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Two very quick questions. You said that this started out because the guy said I have seen your press release on MusicMusicMusic. I take it that you put out a press release that said something like we have signed our first deal, and would everybody please take notice and give us a call or something.

But you did not reveal the specific terms of the deal with MusicMusicMusic?

THE WITNESS: That's right. We released a press release with MusicMusicMusic at the time that the deal was done. I had had discussions with Mr. Gambale before that release. He did reference it when he got back to us after those initial discussions, saying that we are now ready to go.

I think that -- and I don't want to get into what he was thinking in all of this, but in any case, we did have this press release saying that we have done this deal, et cetera, and it may be in these

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documents somewhere.

And, no, we didn't release -- we did not want to negotiate in the press. We wanted to negotiate in the marketplace with companies, whether that be through -- with DiMA at the time that we were doing the MMM deal, or whether it was the individual companies that we ended up sitting down with after that.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Another thing very quickly. You said that your members were comfortable with the concept of a percentage of revenue?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And you may have said this, and I apologize, but I am trying to figure out where they got that comfort level. You don't have that with over-the-air radio we know, and I don't think that is the way the mechanical royalties work.

So where did this comfort level come from with dealing with the percentage of revenue? Can you give me some idea about that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, a couple of examples.

I know that with Background Music Services, those have

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1	traditionally been the way that those deals have been
2	structured. I believe also that licensing of for
3	sound tracks as well have been in those deals, or in
4	that structure. Those are the two that come to mine
5	quickly.
6	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
7	BY MR. GARRETT:
8	Q So, compilation deals?
9	A Yes, compilation deals, right.

Q All right. Let's turn to the agreement with Lomasoft, which is at 061DR. Could you just quickly walk us through the key provisions of that agreement?

A Sure. Okay. On the first page, I think that the only thing to point out here is the first definition in 1.1, of what capital amount is, and this was something that required not only some thought, but some time in the negotiations.

It basically covers cash or other consideration that they received. It specifically excluded things at that their request. For example, of founder stock, and things like that.

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1	But any cash or other consideration that
2	they received by their stockholders, and specifically
3	would have covered things like an initial public
4	offering.
5	In Section 1.2, that merely captures what
6	we called the capital percentage, and captures the 1
7	percent for up to \$10 million, et cetera, that we had
8	agreed upon.
9	Q Mr. Marks, did you ever get any
10	compensation from Lomasoft pursuant to these capital
11	amount or capital percentage provisions?
12	A No, we have not.
13	Q And you are not in the rate proposal that
14	RA has made in this proceeding, there is no similar
15	capital amount option, correct?
16	A No, there isn't.
17	Q And why is that?
18	A Well, I think it was something that we
19	did in the context of this individual deal that seemed
20	appropriate at the time, and I am not sure
21	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It seemed like a
22	good idea at the time?

1	THE WITNESS: Yeah. Right. We obviously
2	lost the benefit of this bargain in the sense that
3	there is a 12 month tail, and so it is possible that
4	if there is some money that is invested in the company
5	in the near future that we will still see some of it.
6	But we didn't think that it was an
7	appropriate means to have a statutory license on that
8	basis.
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
10	BY MR. GARRETT:
11	Q Okay. Let me just refer you to Section
12	1.6, and there is a definition there of gross revenue.
13	A Right.
14	Q And that is similar to the definition that
15	was in the MMM agreement?
16	A Yes, except that you can see that we have
17	the 30 percent figure for the ad agency deduction, and
18	I think that the remainder of it is similar, except
19	for (e), which I think is a little bit different,
20	because Lomasoft was a technology company, and was
21	developing software for other purposes.
22	They have an agreement with a vendor, with

1	Chase Bank, for example, and they wanted to make sure
2	that any software that they were providing as that
3	other part of the business was not included here.
4	So we had to draft some language specific for them on
5	that.
6	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Under this ad
7	agency, did you as sort of a due diligence make any
8	effort to determine what kind of advertising revenue
9	was pouring into these outfits during this period of
10	time?
11	This is now the second one, and we are in
12	early-to-mid 1999, and did you I don't know ask
13	for financial statements, or some kind of proof of
14	what their advertising revenues were?
15	THE WITNESS: Yes. We not only asked for
16	revenue information and basic financial information to
17	date, but also often asked for projections, and
18	received projections, or had discussions at least
19	about what those projections were.
20	So we had a feel for what they were
21	expecting at least as the growth of their business.

And often times the minimum performance amount, the

flat fee part of it at least, was pegged towards that expectation.

It was said at something that if you are going to make \$500,000 next year, then a minimum fee that is a little less than 10 percent or something wouldn't be inappropriate as a minimum fee. So you end up with something around \$30,000. So we definitely had those discussions.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And there was some advertising revenue coming in, and they were projecting healthy increases in that in this time frame, in 1999?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. I think -- I can't tell you exactly how much they had at the time in this instance, Cable Music, but they had some, and they were projecting that they were going to have more.

And I think that Cable Music paid us somewhere in the range of \$40,000 over the course of the agreements. They had a few hundred-thousand dollars worth of revenue over the course of that year-and-a-half.

1	BY MR. GARRETT:
2	Q Let me just direct your attention then to
3	Section 3, Licensees and Other Consideration.
4	A Yes.
5	Q Now, in 3.1(a), there is the fee of 15
6	percent of gross revenues, right?
7	A Yes.
8	Q But there is also represented 12 percent
9	of gross revenues, right?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Could you tell us what that is?
12	A That was an introductory rate that we
13	offered to them as a compromise as part of the deal.
14	So they would pay in the first 12 months a 12 percent
15	rate, and then the 15 percent rate thereafter.
16	Q All right. And then in Section 3.1(b),
17	there is a reference there to the capital percentage
18	and capital amount, correct?
19	A Right. That is referring back to the
20	other provisions that we discussed, and giving an
21	example of what the payment would be based on a
22	certain amount of capital being infused.

1	Q Okay.
2	A And then 3.1(c) has the tail that I
3	mentioned, the 12 month tail.
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Mr. Marks, you
5	really need to keep your voice up. There are people
6	all the way in the back who want to hear.
7	THE WITNESS: All right. All right.
8	BY MR. GARRETT:
9	Q And just briefly could you describe what
10	is contained in Section 3.2 through 3.11?
11	A Well, 3.2 through 3.11 include initially
12	some of the reporting obligations, licensee reporting,
13	and interest payments for late fees, and then starting
14	at 3.6, there is the public service announcement
15	provision.
16	And at 3.7, there is the link to the
17	copyright owner provision, and 3.8, there is the link
18	to the Lay Buy button, linked to a place to buy the
19	records from, where the artist, album, title, and song
20	title information is.
21	And at 3.9 is the survey information, and
22	3.10 is the additional reports section, in addition to

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	the surveys. And 3.11 is just something that we we
	later dropped this, but regarding something
	regarding the license limitations. And we ended up
	dropping that, and it didn't seem really to fit in a
	web test site.
	Q Is there anything else that you wanted to
	add about your negotiations and your deal with

Lomasoft?

I think that the remaining provisions -well, without looking, there are a number of red lines that we didn't go over that were drafts that went back and forth, where there were, I'm sure, some language changes to some of these other provisions in Sections 5 through 10.

But without spending the time to go through every one of those red lines, I would not be able to pick any out. But the point is that everybody that we talked to had different ideas about how certain language should be.

And they wanted additional provisions or quarantees on some of these, and we had to negotiate each one of those in a lot of instances.

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1	Q Okay. Why don't we move to the third
2	deal, which was the one with RadioFreeWorld.
3	A RadioFreeWorld is
4	MR. GARRETT: Well, hang on just one
5	second before we get into that.
6	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: While those are
7	being passed around, did you ever do what apparently
8	ASCAP and BMI did we were told, is to put a form of an
9	agreement out on the website, and say here is the
10	deal, and everybody wants it, and give me a call?
11	THE WITNESS: No, we didn't.
12	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You did not do that?
13	THE WITNESS: No, we didn't.
14	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And these were all
15	customized deals as it were?
16	THE WITNESS: To some extent. We thought
17	about that, but we wanted to well, we didn't want
18	to put out a form agreement because one of the things
19	that we thought that we had to do in these
20	negotiations, given the context of the statutory
21	license, and the disincentives that existed, was to

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try and be flexible.

1	And we wanted that flexibility well,
2	putting out a form agreement just seemed to send the
3	wrong message regarding that, and so we decided
4	against it.
5	BY MR. GARRETT:
6	Q Okay. RadioFreeWorld is discussed on page
7	24 of your written testimony, correct?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And you also had some screen shots from
10	RadioFreeWorld?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And that is at Exhibit 129DP, correct?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Why don't you tell us a little bit about
15	RadioFreeWorld?
16	A Well, it was launched in 1999. They are
17	a very small operation that is like an eclectic public
18	radio station. They have a lot of what is referred to
19	as world music.
20	And if you look at the screen shot on page
21	24, you can get that sense just from looking at that.
22	They have one channel of audio, and they don't use

1	a majority of their content, or at least my						
2	understanding is, that a majority of their content is						
3	not RIAA content.						
4	They have other contents that may be						
5	licensed by individual copyright owners, or artists,						
6	individual artists, who fall within this sharna.						
7	Q And RadioFreeWorld is operated by a single						
8	individual; is that right?						
9	A I am not sure that that is the case.						
10	There is one primary person, but for example, in the						
11	negotiating process, we dealt with more than one						
12	person. So there is more than that to the						
13	organization.						
14	Q All right. Why don't you tell us a little						
15	bit about the negotiating process with RadioFreeWorld?						
16	A Well, it began in late July, and they						
17	contacted us, and we sent them to I believe we sent						
18	them to the FAQ on the site, as we did a lot of						
19	people.						
20	They said that they had filed their letter						
21	of intents with the copyright office, and we had some						
22	discussion with them over the phone with Joey						

Lattimer, who was the principal individual who ran the site.

And since his site didn't contain a majority of RIAA content or content of members that we represented, we talked about doing a per performance, and that seemed like the logical approach for that kind of site, much in the same way that we had been talking with CableMusic about if only a certain -- if less than a third of their listeners were coming to the music session, a section of the site, that it would be a per performance.

And we had a couple of discussions over the phone, and Mr. Lattimer brought in a financial advisor, a Mr. Leonard Weissbach, who I had discussions with, and send the draft agreements to.

And what we ended up doing, they wanted to lower the minimum fee, and what we ended up doing -- and this is another twist -- was having a minimum fee of \$10,000.

But if they had received investments in the company of \$2 million or more, then it would increase to \$50,000. So they didn't have to give us

1	a percentage of their capital, but the minimum fee at						
2	least was tied to the investments, and they were						
3	speaking with investors and in the markets at that						
4	time to receive capital.						
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: What was the figure						
6	again if investments were received?						
7	THE WITNESS: Two million dollars, and it						
8	was just that one figure. If it was \$2 million or						
9	over, it was \$50,000. And that seemed to work for						
10	them. These discussions were going on in September,						
11	and						
12	BY MR. GARRETT:						
13	Q September of 1999?						
14	A September of 1999, yes, and we completed						
15	the agreement in late September, September 22nd.						
16	Q All right. Let's just go to the agreement						
17	itself. The agreement itself is at 62DR, correct?						
18	A Yes.						
19	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Are these folks						
20	still in operation?						
21	THE WITNESS: Yes.						
22	BY MR. GARRETT:						

1	Q Okay. Could you tell us what this is?						
2	A This was our first straight per						
3	performance agreement, and as we have seen with some						
4	of the others, we had been discussing per performance						
5	with other companies. So we didn't draft this						
6	specifically for RadioFreeWorld.						
7	We had this form in place as a result of						
8	other negotiations, and some of the differences from						
9	the deals that we have spoken about so far include on						
10	page one, Section 1.5, for example, that talks about						
11	the definition of a payable performance.						
12	And it says that in each instance in which						
13	any portion of a sound recording is delivered via						
14	website transmissions, which is a separately defined						
15	term, except for those where there was a license						
16	agreement that you had already with another copyright						
17	owner.						
18	Q Could you just give us a little bit of						
19	explanation as to exactly how well, explain what						
20	per performance means exactly.						
21	A Per performance means somebody listens to						

a song, and that counts as one performance. So if in

1	an hour there were 15 songs played by RadioFreeWorld,						
2	and 10 people were listening to all of those songs, or						
3	any part of all of those songs, then there would be						
4	150 payable performances.						
5	And they would pay the payable performance						
6	rate for each of those.						
7	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Is that more precisely						
8	that that number of computers were attuned to it?						
9	THE WITNESS: Right.						
10	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: As opposed to the						
11	number of people or the panelists that might be						
12	sitting around listening? It would be three, but it						
13	would be just one?						
14	THE WITNESS: Well, we can't capture the						
15	multiple people at a computer, but yes, to each						
16	computer.						
17	BY MR. GARRETT:						
18	Q Let me ask you also, Mr. Marks, on the						
19	agreement here with RadioFreeWorld, on page 2, Section						
20	1.6, the first payable performance rate. Do you see						
21	that?						

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Yes.

1	Q And the rate here was .4 cents, correct?					
2	A Yes.					
3	Q And it then has a proviso dealing with					
4	performances and sound recordings of more than 5					
5	minutes in duration. Do you see that?					
6	A Yes.					
7	Q Just explain what that is all about.					
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: What paragraph? I'm					
9	sorry.					
10	THE WITNESS: This is 1.6, at the top of					
11	page 2. What this meant was that the .4 cents					
12	essentially paid for a song that was up to 5 minutes					
13	in duration, but if you had a longer song, then you					
14	would pay essentially 20 percent of the .4 cents for					
15	every minute over 5 minutes.					
16	And there is a direct analog to this in					
17	the mechanical compulsory license, where record					
18	companies pay music publishers that same amount. So					
19	the compulsory license that record companies obtain					
20	for the use of musical works under Section 115					
21	includes it is called a long song rate, where you					
22	are paying an additional fee if the song is longer					

than 5 minutes.

And the idea being that the average song is usually about 3-1/2 or 4 minutes long, and so there is some latitude. But if there is a 10 minute piece, then the rate should be higher for something like that than it should be for a song that is 3-1/2, or 3, or 4 to 5 minutes long. So that is where that is derived from.

## BY MR. GARRETT:

Q And this long song rate is actually set forth in the Copyright Office's rules and regulations implementing this Section 115, statutory licenses?

A Yes.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Remind me what this Section 115, statutory licenses, refers to?

THE WITNESS: That is the compulsory license for the reproduction and distribution of musical works in a phono record, meaning like in a CD. So the use of a payment that a record company, for example, would make to the music publisher and song writer for putting a song that they had written and published on to a CD.

1	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So a mechanical						
2	rate?						
3	THE WITNESS: Yes, a mechanical rate.						
4	BY MR. GARRETT:						
5	Q And the long song rate that is currently						
6	in those rules is one that has been negotiated between						
7	the recording industry on the one hand, and the						
8	publishing industry on the other hand; is that right?						
9	A Yes.						
10	Q Are there any other provisions in here						
11	that you wanted to highlight?						
12	A I don't think there is anything						
13	additionally that is very different from the previous						
14	agreements that we have already discussed.						
15	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Mr. Marks, have any of						
16	the three agreements that we have gone over so far,						
17	did any of those services utilize a next button?						
18	THE WITNESS: A skip button?						
19	ARBITRATOR GULIN: A skip button.						
20	THE WITNESS: I believe that						
21	MusicMusicMusic may have either had one at some point,						
22	or had one now. I don't know for sure, but it is						

1	something that I could check and get you an answer on.					
2	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay. And the other					
3	two?					
4	THE WITNESS: I don't know about					
5	RadioFreeWorld. I think the answer is no. And I am					
6	just not sure about cable music.					
7	ARBITRATOR GULIN: How about a rating					
8	function?					
9	THE WITNESS: No.					
10	ARBITRATOR GULIN: None of the three?					
11	THE WITNESS: No.					
12	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Anything else that you					
13	would consider to be a personal interactive feature?					
14	THE WITNESS: No, I don't believe that any					
15	of our licensees have a rating feature.					
16	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay.					
17	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Was the fact that					
18	you did have this agreement with RadioMoi, and they					
19	may or may not have had a skip feature at the					
20	beginning, does that suggest to you that that was not					
21	in your view a disqualifying factor, and that caused					
22	you a problem?					

THE WITNESS: We can only license what is under the statutory license, and so whatever was licensed at that time. Now, with all of our licensees, as with everybody else in the market, there are compliance issues that come up.

And you have to -- and that is a burden on us to monitor sites, at both our licenses and others, and we have come across from time to time things that our licensees are doing that we do think is outside the statutory license.

And our position on a skip button is that limited skipping is permissible, but not unlimited skipping, and not where the skipping is used to violate the performance compliment.

So if the skip button is used by a site, you have to count the actual time listened in evaluating the performance compliment, as opposed to the length of the song which was never listened to.

So if you have a 3 minute song, and somebody only listens for 20 seconds, and they skip after 20 seconds to the next song, you can't count the entire 3 minutes when evaluating the performance

1 | compliment in our view.

You have to count the 20 seconds, because that is what was actually listened to. Otherwise, the skip button could be used to violate the performance compliment by somebody just skipping ahead to the songs by particular artists, or artists that they wanted to hear.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: So long as the skip button was used in the manner that you just described, and didn't violate the song, the performance compliment, then whether or not a service had a skip button wouldn't have any effect on negotiating a rate?

THE WITNESS: Well, let me retreat a little bit, because when we did the deals -- at the time that we did the deals, it was not my understanding that anybody, with the exception of MusicMatch, where there was a specific provision about the skip button, had a skip button.

And certainly at the beginning of the process, our feeling was that skip buttons were inappropriate. But it frankly is ambiguous in the statute. I mean, it is just not one of those things

1 | that is crystal clear.

I think that during the time that some of our licensees have been under an agreement with us, there may have been some, like MusicMusicMusic, and again I am not positive about this, and that had a skip button.

The only time we have ever addressed it in the context of a license was in the MusicMatch deal, where we had a limitation of an average of six skips per hour.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So at this point after the agreements have already been negotiated, it is no longer an issue of whether it would have an affect on the rape, and now it is just an issue of whether they are in compliance, that they remain in compliance if they adopt a skip button?

THE WITNESS: I am not sure that I would agree with that. I think that if -- this is a little bit of a moving target, because as I said, the statute in some circumstances was not all clear.

If we were sitting down with a company that did not have a skip button, and our understanding

was that they had no intention turn corporate a skip
button, we would be looking at that service, and the
rate that we were applying to that service, as
applicable to just preprogram channels without that
kind of functionality.

If on the other hand we were sitting down with somebody like we were with Music Match, we would be looking at that in terms of how it would affect the rate, and we can discuss another music match later deal, a deal later, and how effective it is.

But I would not say that a skip button has no additional value. I think it is an additional feature and an additional functionality, and may therefore have some additional value.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Did you put in any of these agreements language such as, that it will be a violation of this agreement to have stole a skip position.

THE WITNESS: We didn't, and it is very difficult to -- well, we weren't thinking in terms of listing all the things that were excluded, because we were looking at this as it only includes what is in

1 | the statutory license.

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And the skip button was something that when we started this process that frankly we probably felt stronger about, in terms of it not being in the statutory license, that we do now.

It is an ambiguous area, and we from the beginning have not sought to aggressively enforce every single compliance issue that came up. And in some instances, we have tried to work through those issues.

And I think that the skip button is the perfect example of that, and that is what we did with Music Match.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And I think you said on the other hand that any kind of a waiting feature you would have regarded as not being consistent with the statutory license?

THE WITNESS: Rating features that influence play with individual users, we would undoubtedly think are outside the statutory license, and that is the subject of pending litigation with Launch and MTV right now.

And the main feature at issue in those litigations is their use of rating features either for artists, songs, or albums, and we feel strongly that that is something that falls outside the statutory license.

And that is something that I think we have made very clear up front, and if that issue ever came up with any of our licensees or others, we would have notified that that was not something that was within the statutory license.

The MusicMusicMusic field is a little -there is an example there. They have this "I'm the
DJ" feature that they wanted to start, and they came
to us as part of the negotiations, and saying that we
are going to start this feature, and what do you all
think of that.

And that was something that we thought was clearly personalized. It was picking songs and putting them into a play list that was randomized back to you.

But you were actually selecting the recordings, and it was therefore in our view a

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1	personalized service. And there wasn't any issue with
2	them about. They just instituted that with only
3	content that they had a separate license for.
4	BY MR. GARRETT:
5	Q And on this subject, Mr. Marks, let go
6	back to the agreement here, which is the one with
7	RadioFreeWorld, 62DP. And let's go to Section 2.1 on
8	Page 2. And the grant of license. Do you see that?
9	A Yes.
10	Q What is the effect of this particular
11	provision here?
12	A This specifies the grant of license when
13	you are granting on behalf of our sound recording
14	copyright on our members to the licensee, which is for
15	transmissions that are made in accordance with the
16	statutory license.
17	And it specifies the sections that cover
18	the statutory license, Sections 114.D2, and A, and C
19	of Title 17.
20	Q And so you are granting them the rights to
21	do whatever is authorized, thereby the statutory
22	license; is that correct?

1	A Yes. We only had one thing to offer in
2	these negotiations, and that was whatever was in the
3	statutory license paperwork. That was it.
4	Q There is also a reference there to 17
5	U.S.C. Section 1101. Can you tell us what that is?
6	A That is the bootlegging provision
7	regarding planing playing bootlegs and that is
8	generally an artist's right, although sometimes that
9	sound recording copyright and owner's right as well,
10	and if there is an actual recording of it, and we
11	wanted them to comply with that section as well.
12	Q What exactly does that section provide?
13	A It prohibits the use of bootleg recordings
14	without the permission of the artist, or if there is
15	the actual tape or a recording of it, whatever
16	copyright rights might exist on those as well.
17	Q Okay. And your fourth agreement was with
18	NRJ Media, is that right?
19	A Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Again, you are right
21	at a normal break time, and so why don't we take 10
22	minutes and come back.

1	(Whereupon, at 2:58 p.m., the hearing was						
2	recessed and went back on the record at 3:12 p.m.)						
3	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Mr. Garrett, the panel						
4	is conscious of the passage of time, and we were						
5	reflecting that with three down and 23 to go, if we						
6	spent 3 minutes on each one of the next ones, we would						
7	probably be at 4:30 already, and with 6 minutes, at						
8	5:30 or so.						
9	We would find it particularly useful to						
10	have pointed out elements of particular negotiations						
11	that were different or special, or if there are						
12	provisions in an agreement that is different from what						
13	we have seen.						
14	But we also and particularly for the						
15	documents that are in evidence, we have mechanisms to						
16	call those to our attention, and we are conscious of						
17	the hour.						
18	BY MR. GARRETT:						
19	Q All right. Mr. Marks, with respect to						
20	your fourth year, that was with NRJ Media, correct?						
21	A Correct.						
22	Q And they operated on a service known or						

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A Right. It has yet to launch.

Q Okay. And having heard what the Chairman just said, could you just highlight the portions of your negotiations with NRJ Media here in about a minute or two?

A Sure. As I said, they are a company that is planning to off-launch a fully interactive and non-interactive service. So, they were dealing with us initially on the non-interactive piece, while at the same time they were becoming to talk with individual copyright owners on the interactive part.

And they are waiting to launch all at once, and they have been raising money, and it was probably reported that they raised some money last year, a million point two, and are in negotiations with companies.

When we started talking with them in late June of '99, or sometime in June of '99, and we talked about doing something that was a little bit different with them. It was a per performance deal that was bounded by a percentage of gross revenues.

So it was a combination deal, but it was bounded a few percent below 15, and a little bit above 15. So that the two were tied together and it didn't fall below, or went above that percentage.

And we sent drafts to them in June, and in July, you can see on the per performance rates that we had actually had some discussions very specifically about the rates. I am looking for the rates that were in the initial deal.

It was .5 cents, and they basically thought that that was too high, and specifically because they were going to be obtaining or talking to companies about getting interactive licenses, and therefore they were very cognizant about paying a rate that they thought that their business could be successful on for the non-interactive portion, knowing that they were going to be paying something more, or at least believing that they were going to be paying something more for the interactive portion.

So we had discussions going back and forth on that, and then we ended up with a per performance model, whereby it scaled upwards from .2 to .5, and

the rate kind of in the middle was about .35, and it was all based on the number of performances.

And there were various issues that arose. For example, caps as a percentage of revenues, and intro rates, and caps as a flat dollar amount. Individually, I have worked with Mr. Hadded, and that is H-A-D-D-E-D, and he wanted a cap of \$300,000 for the term of the license, for example, and we went back and forth on that.

And we told him why we couldn't accept a flat dollar cap, because we thought that if you used the music that you should pay for it. There was no real reason that we could think of to have an absolute cap.

And eventually we move forward with this model of a per performance agreement that went from .2 cents up to .5 cents, but there were a number of other things that he was able to negotiate, which included getting 5 percent of all performances for free, and performances of 10 seconds or less for free.

And those two things were -- in our minds, we tied them to the fact that many times, especially

1	back in 1999, the reliability of the streaming
2	technology was not great, in the sense that somebody
3	might start listening and get knocked off.
4	And he was concerned about paying for
5	somebody twice, in essence, where they go on and they
6	get knocked off, and then they come right back to
7	listen to the same song.
8	So we ended up that was something that
9	we hadn't done previously obviously, but needed to in
10	order to get this deal done.
11	Q There were a number of different draft
12	agreements then; is that correct?
13	A Right. Many, many drafts.
14	Q And were they represented by counsel?
15	A Yes, they had counsel, and there were very
16	detailed markups with riders, and not only the rate
17	language, but the license language, warranty, and
18	indemnification language, and these all appear about
19	a third of the way through.
20	And those went back and forth for I would
21	say a good two months on various issues like that.
22	Q And a final agreement was negotiated or

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1	was executed when?
2	A A final agreement was executed in early
3	October. I think October 5th, 1999.
4	Q And when is it that you first said you had
5	discussions with them concerning the agreement?
6	A In June. So it was about a four month
7	process.
8	Q Okay. And the agreement itself is
9	contained at 063DR, correct?
10	A Yes.
11	MR. GARRETT: And I would refer you to the
12	fifth agreement, which is with Jam Radio.
13	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: We have probably
14	advanced global warming by two degrees.
15	BY MR. GARRETT:
16	Q Could you tell us a little bit about Jam
17	Radio?
18	A Jam Radio offered music from late 1999,
19	sometime in the fall, I believe, until early-to-mid
20	2000, and they had 18 channels of music. They are
21	planning to relaunch this fall.
22	Apparently what happened with them was

that there was a dispute with their ISP provider, who took their entire music database, and I don't know the merits of the dispute between them, but in the process of this, they lost all of their content.

And therefore have been in a legal battle, I guess, with them, and are now in a position where they believe that they will be launching soon. And we first started talking with them in -- well, the first contact I had with them was in December of 1998, when we sent a copy of the FAQ on our website to them.

And then we had further contact in August of 1999, and I had a number of discussions with Michael Meth. He was the primary person -- M-E-T-H -- that I dealt with. Michael is an attorney in New York.

And he and I began negotiations sometime in August of 1999, and we at that time had just finished the Cablemusic agreement, and Mr. Meth -- we initially sent him a grader of gross revenues or operating expenses.

He had some similar problems with the operating expense formula, and therefore, we went to

1	a capital amount option again, as we had with
2	Cablemusic, and that worked for him.
3	And there were a number of redlines that
4	went back and forth during September, revised
5	agreements with taking out the operating expense, and
6	various other comments. And then we let me see
7	Q Why don't we just turn to 064DR, and that
8	is a copy of your agreement with Jam Radio, correct?
9	A Okay. Yes.
10	Q And if we go to the rate section, is that
11	on page 4, 3.1(a), correct?
12	A Yes. So, on 3.1(a), it shows 15 percent
13	of revenues, with a 12 percent introductory rate,
14	similar to Cablemusic. And so
15	Q And just so we are clear again, you gave
16	them a 12 percent rate until June 30th of 2000?
17	A Right. So it was about the first eight
18	months.
L9	Q And then after that, they went up to the
20	15 percent of gross revenue, correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And there is also a capital percentage

1	amount there, too?
2	A Right. And the numbers are a little bit
3	different for them, because we felt that they were not
4	as far along, and therefore presented a greater risk
5	for us, in terms of us receiving actual dollars as
6	Cablemusic was. So the percentages were a little bit
7	greater, and the amounts were a little bit less.
8	Q And you also had a minimum fee here in
9	Section 1.8, correct?
LO	A Yes. It was an annual fee of \$10,000, but
L1	we gave them a reduction for the first year, without
L2	the first year, to \$2,500, a 75 percent discount.
L3	Q Okay. Were there any other things to
L4	highlight about the Jam Radio deal?
L5	A Wait a minute. Let me go quickly through
L6	it.
L7	(Brief Pause.)
L8	THE WITNESS: I don't believe so.
L9	BY MR. GARRETT:
20	Q Okay. The next deal then was with Visual
21	Dynamics; is that right?
22	A Yes. Visual dynamics had 12 channels of

1	music up for a period of time, and later went out of
2	business. We began discussions with them in late
3	September of 1999, and sent them a draft contract
4	based on some phone conversations that we had with
5	them.
6	And then got a letter back from them on
7	October 8th, and they had some concerns about how
8	others in the market were reacting. For example, they
9	pointed out that Net Radio nowhere in their S-1 had
10	they talked about doing an agreement with us.
11	And they understood that they were relying
12	on the statutory license fee, but they thought that
13	this hampered them in terms of being competitive in
14	the market. And there were some further discussions
15	about the rates and the deal.
16	Q All right. And they are no longer in
17	business; is that right?
18	A No.
19	Q All right. Why don't we move to the next
20	one, which was with OnAir, or WWW.
21	A Okay.

Now, you describe OnAir on page 25 of your

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1	written statement, correct?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And we also have some screen shots at
4	132DP, correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Tell us just a little bit about OnAir?
7	A OnAir, which was formerly WWW.com, had 231
8	channels, and were for some time the largest
9	syndication service that existed on the internet.
10	They had syndicated over 70,000 sites, and by sometime
11	in 2000.
12	And they were started by an individual
13	named Scott Purcell, who had been very successful in
	named Boots Targerry, who had been very bacceprar in
14	some businesses on the Internet, who turned his
14	some businesses on the Internet, who turned his
14 15	some businesses on the Internet, who turned his attention to this, and raised a significant amount of
14 15 16	some businesses on the Internet, who turned his attention to this, and raised a significant amount of funding about \$26 million and we first had
14 15 16 17	some businesses on the Internet, who turned his attention to this, and raised a significant amount of funding about \$26 million and we first had contact I think this is one of only 2 or 3 of our
14 15 16 17 18	some businesses on the Internet, who turned his attention to this, and raised a significant amount of funding about \$26 million and we first had contact I think this is one of only 2 or 3 of our licensees that we actually contacted them.
14 15 16 17 18	some businesses on the Internet, who turned his attention to this, and raised a significant amount of funding about \$26 million and we first had contact I think this is one of only 2 or 3 of our licensees that we actually contacted them.  And I did that in, I guess, about August

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	the larger sites and they seemed to be growing rather
	quickly, and we reached out to them to see if they
	would be interested in discussions.
	And they flew out to Washington with his -
	with two people from WWW, along with their outside
	counsel, and we had a meeting in Washington to discuss
	a possible license deal, and that was sometime in
	September.
	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So this was one of
	only three where you initiated the contact?
	THE WITNESS: I think it is two. I think
	Yahoo was the only other one, but there may be one
- 1	1

I think y be one other one that I am forgetting, but it is in that range. It was just 2 or 3 where we made the first contact.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So, if you didn't get a call from Webcaster, that's it. You didn't reach out to any of them; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: If you put it that way, I feel like I didn't do much work. No, we had made contacts -- you know, back in -- and just to rewind a little bit, at the time that DiMA told us in June of

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1	1999 that we would have to speak with their members
2	individually, we were focusing primarily on let's go
3	to the big ones, and see if we can get deals done with
4	them to build momentum toward an industry-wide deal.
5	So in June of 1999, we contacted Yahoo,
6	AOL, and MTV, and had discussions, which we can talk
7	about later, with all of those. But we were being
8	contacted by a number of companies as well. So, it
9	was just that our focus was on those for a lot of the
10	reasons that have been discussed already.
11	BY MR. GARRETT:
12	Q You never sent out sort of a general
13	mailing or a notice saying DMCA has been passed, and
14	there is this statutory license, and we are here and
15	ready to sit down and talk to any of you?
16	A We didn't do that. We just didn't.
17	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Did you mean DiMA or
18	DMCA had been passed?
19	MR. GARRETT: DMCA.
20	THE WITNESS: And just to follow up, when
21	the DMCA was passed, we didn't do that because we

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thought we were sitting down with DiMA to do an

industry-wide solution. So I quess we could have done 1 that after the DiMA negotiations fell apart, but we 2 3 didn't. BY MR. GARRETT: 4 Now, in your discussions with OnAir, at 5 Q one point you discussed a per performance rate with a 6 cap of revenues or operating costs; is that right? 7 Yes, I believe in September that we sent 8 9 them an agreement that had -- give me a second here. It had a per performance rate of .35 cents, with a cap 10 of 15 percent of revenues or expenses. 11 12 So if you flip it around, you could look at it as a 15 percent deal with a per performance 13 minimum in some respects. It depends on how you look 14 at it. 1.5 Now, eventually, they decided against that 16 17 approach and wanted just a straight per performance agreement, and that occurred sometime 18 19 believe, in -- maybe in October. I think there is a red line in here at 20 Bates 11528 that you can see was our attempt before we 21

made this switch.

1	Q Bates 11528?
2	A Yes, 11528.
3	Q And that's September 28th, 1999?
4	A Yes, September 28th, 1999. So before we
5	switched to the per performance alone, we were still
6	struggling with the gross revenues definition, and we
7	tried to come up with what was called here the
8	applicable percentage to figure out what the base of
9	the revenue should be.
10	And we did that by coming up with a number
11	of music sessions, as opposed to total website
12	sessions. It was just another attempt at trying to
13	get at the revenue model in light of the fact that
14	many businesses were moving beyond just offering the
15	music.
16	So, as I said, we eventually just moved
17	toward a per performance model. We gave a 5 percent
18	free goods so to speak, or free performances, in the
19	first year. And we proceeded along those lines for
20	the next couple of months, and eventually toward the
21	agreement.
22	Q And the agreement itself is set forth at

1	066DR, correct, the final unit?
2	A Yes.
3	Q So your discussions and negotiations with
4	them went from September of '99 to when the agreement
5	was executed, which was in January of 2000, correct?
6	A That's correct.
7	Q And OnAir is no longer in business; is
8	that right?
9	A That's correct. They were acquired
10	sometime in early 2001.
11	Q Do you know who they were acquired by?
12	A Loudeye acquired part of the company, and
13	I believe that RadioAmp acquired another part of the
14	company. There are some additional issues in the
15	agreement that began to appear, and I am not sure if
16	they were in the previous ones or not.
17	But technology issues for example, on
18	page 5, regarding multicasting, I don't know whether
19	multicasting has been discussed in this proceeding
20	yet, but it was proposed at the time and I think it
21	is still a relevant, but less relevant, technology
22	today.

But webcasting is done in what is called a unicast environment, where it is a one-to-one transmission. There were technologies being developed whereby you could send a transmission to one place, and it would sprout out, kind of like limbs off of a branch, to individual users.

And we were concerned that in a per performance agreement that we didn't get paid just for that first -- just to the branch. We wanted to get paid to the limb, where it reached all of the endusers. So we had to include provisions relating to that technological development that is in 4.5, for example, of the agreement.

Q And the eighth agreement was with eNashville, correct?

A Yes.

Q And that service is not launched, correct?

A Well, I thought they might have launched for a short period of time, but I a not positive about that. It is possible that they did not launch the webcasting service. They may have launched the site, but not started service.

1	Q I take it that the negotiations with
2	Enashville were generally over the telephone; is that
3	correct?
4	MR. STEINTHAL: I didn't hear that.
5	BY MR. GARRETT:
6	Q I asked him whether the negotiations with
7	Enashville were generally over the phone?
8	A Hold on a second. It says Enashville, but
9	they are SpacialAudio. Give me a second here, too.
10	(Brief Pause.)
11	BY MR. GARRETT:
12	Q The question was whether the negotiations
13	with them were generally done over the telephone.
14	A Yes.
15	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Mr. Garrett, I
16	couldn't hear that. I'm sorry, but could you repeat
17	that?
18	BY MR. GARRETT:
19	Q Were the negotiations with Enashville
20	generally over the telephone?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And the agreement itself is in 67DR,
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1	correct?
2	A Yes. It is a straight, per performance,
3	\$5,000 minimum .4 rate.
4	Q Are there any other special issues that
5	were raised by Enashville?
6	A Not that I can recall.
7	Q All right. The next one was with
8	GaliMusica?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Just describe what the GaliMusica site was
11	intended to be?
12	A GaliMusica is a site that it is a
13	company that has not launched their site yet. It is
14	a business that has their hands in a multitude of
15	different technology related businesses, and
16	webcasting is one of them.
17	And I believe that they are planning to
18	launch in the fall of this year, but had not launched
19	yet. And they contacted us in April of 2000 no,
20	I'm sorry, in February of 2000 after seeing the
21	press release on WWW.
22	And we had some discussions, a couple of

1	draft agreements back and forth, and some specific
2	issues raised, and reached an agreement with them in
3	fairly short order.
4	Q And that agreement is contained at 068DR,
5	correct?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And just to go to the rate revisions of
8	that one, and
9	A Well, before we do that, I wanted to point
10	out just one thing. This was the first agreement
11	where we offered somebody a license beyond 2000, I
12	believe. So, they wanted a license that went through
13	2002, and we agreed to that. Okay. I am at Section
14	3?
15	Q Right. Actually, look at Section 1.6 on
16	page one, and just describe what the rate is in that
17	agreement?
18	A Yes. That sets forth different rates for
19	each year of the agreement. So it starts out at .35,
20	and increases to .4 for 2001, and .45 for 2002.
21	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Mr. Garrett, I
22	didn't now if you were planning to do this at some

1	point, but I think Mr. Marks is saying that this is
2	the first agreement which went beyond 2000, which
3	pauses me to think.
4	We have already had some evidence about
5	other agreements with sites that I understand are
6	still operating. So if their agreements didn't go
7	beyond 2000, their agreements have presumably expired,
8	unless they have been extended in some way.
9	Were you going to talk at some point about
10	maybe later in the chronology, about extending
11	agreements or something?
12	MR. GARRETT: Yes. I thought I had
13	mentioned one or two of those. For example, MMM was
14	renewed here, I think, within the last week, and when
15	Mr. Steinthal talks about the documents that he just
16	got, those were the documents.
17	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You just get to it,
18	and that's fine.
19	BY MR. GARRETT:
20	Q Is there anything else that you wanted t
21	highlight about GaliMusica?
22	A I don't think so.

1	Q All right. The next one was with Spacial
2	Audio Solutions?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Please describe what Spacial Audio
5	Solutions was?
6	A Spacial Audio is a network, not unlike
7	Live365.com, where they aggregate the broadcasts of
8	individual companies or individuals. And they are
9	also a technology company, and offer a broadcasting
1.0	technology known as SAM. It is called Screaming Audio
11	Manager.
12	So, for example, on Live365, a lot of
13	webcasts on that site are through the Shoutcast
14	technology, and Spacial Audio had developed their own
15	technology, and were offering it to individual
16	webcasters.
17	And they had 153 stations, I think. It is
18	around 150 stations that they have now, I think, and
19	my testimony is that I am not sure the 150 is there,
20	but 120 stations it says in my testimony, but I think
21	they have a little bit more now.
22	Q When did Spacial Audio contact you or did

	1
1	they contact you?
2	A Yes. I spoke with them initially back in
3	December of 1999. It may have even been November of
4	1999, and we started exchanging draft agreements in
5	early December of 1999.
6	And we started out with a gross revenue
7	approach, and that's also where we eventually ended
8	up, but there were a few twists in the road, in the
9	sense that we went back and forth, I believe, to a per
10	performance agreement in the middle of that.
11	Q Okay. And let's just turn to the actual
12	agreement here, which is 70DR, or 69DR, excuse me.
13	What rates did you finally end up with Spacial Audio?
14	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It was in Lubbock,
15	Texas, I believe.
16	THE WITNESS: Yes. It was 15 percent
17	the greater of 15 percent of gross revenues and
18	operating well, before operating expenses, but we
19	gave them a 10 percent introductory rate.
20	BY MR. GARRETT:
21	Q Now, is there anything else that you would

like to highlight with respect to Spacial Audio?

1	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Can you just stop
2	there. You had several instances where you had a 12
3	percent introductory. Here is somebody that gets a 10
4	percent introductory. Now, why? Why the difference?
5	THE WITNESS: Well, it is what we had to
6	do to close deal. I mean, that's we had to make
7	the decision on whether it was worth dropping from 12
8	to 10 for an introductory period, and we made the
9	decision in this instance that it was worth doing, and
10	so we did it. It was just one part of a deal point in
11	this particular negotiation.
12	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And had the
13	committee approved that?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes, absolutely. I think
15	that we would have had more trouble if the rate at the
16	end were different, if the rate at the end was 15
17	percent.
18	So, one thing that we tried to remain
19	cognizant of was not disadvantaging particular
20	companies, vis-a-vis others, and this was a slight
21	difference.

other

may be

There

22

in this

things

1	agreement that Spacial Audio agreed to that some of
2	the others that had the 12 percent didn't agree to.
3	You can't just look at the rate. There is some other
4	trade-offs. I can't articulate those right this
5	second though, but there very well may be.
6	ARBITRATOR GULIN: These folks are still
7	in operation?
8	THE WITNESS: Yes.
9	BY MR. GARRETT:
LO	Q And your next deal was with Multicast?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Now, Multicast is still in operation?
L3	A Yes.
L4	Q And just describe generally their service?
L5	A Yes. They offer two channels, and they
L6	offer it in both unicast and multicast form. So the
L7	technology issue that I just was raising a few moments
L8	ago.
L9	They have a technology part of their
20	company that had developed an efficient way to use
21	multicast technology to provide music to listeners.
22	So the name of the company is called Multicast

Technologies, and the name of the website is OntheEye.com.

And they launched in late 2000, and are up and running today.

Q And could you just briefly describe the course of your negotiations with them?

A Yes. They started in late 1999, in December of 1999, and we had a meeting with them shortly after our first contact. They are a company that is located in Northern Virginia. So we had a meeting at our offices.

And there is an e-mail at 9094, which basically says that I think we have agreed to everything but the rate, and we were talking at that point about a gross revenue rate, and they thought that the 15 percent was too high, and wanted to talk about other possibilities.

And so we began to discuss with them the per performance option, and sent them a draft agreement in early January that includes a rate of -- an introductory rate of .3 cents, and a rate thereafter of .4 cents.

And then there was a lot of back and forth, in terms of negotiating specific issues or language in the contract that their attorney sent back.

This is one of the examples where the red lines were going both ways, and there were a number of red lines that were sent from him, and then from us back to him, et cetera.

There were issues about the term, and they wanted to cover a beta part of their website, for test periods, just many, many issues. Now, one of the significant issues that I remember coming up was the issue of data.

They did not want to provide us with data that we had included in all of our other contracts, and to which others had agreed. So it became a sticking point at one point, and in the end, they agreed to pay an additional amount on a per performance basis, instead of just giving us the data.

So I think it ended up at .425 cents instead of .4 in lieu of giving us that one data provision that we normally get in 3.8 or 3.9 of the

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1	other agreements.
2	And there is also an e-mail in here which
3	I thought capsulized what some of the negotiations
4	were like, and with not just them, but others. It is
5	at Bates 4075, and it was following up February 22 on
6	another meeting that we had had with them. There were
7	some open issues, and
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Hold on a second.
9	THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry.
10	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You said 4075?
11	THE WITNESS: Yes. The date is February
12	22nd, 2000. And it is probably about well,
13	probably about a sixth of the way through it. It is
14	towards the beginning.
15	And it shows on page 2 you know, the
16	issue of the arbitration came up. Let's see. Well,
17	actually, it is a different e-mail that I was thinking
18	about. I'm sorry.
19	BY MR. GARRETT:
20	Q Let me ask you to turn to Bates 3924 on
21	March 8th of 2000.

Yeah, okay. I have that.

Α

1	Q And where on the second page there, this
2	is an e-mail, and just going to you?
3	A Yes, this is to me from Randy Freedman,
4	their attorney.
5	Q And it says that the draft accepts all of
6	RIAA's most recent changes, except for those few that
7	are absolutely unacceptable to MC.
8	MR. KIRBY: Can you tell me where you are
9	on the page?
10	MR. GARRETT: Yes, N-3925. It was an
11	e-mail that Randy Freedman sent to Steve Marks on
12	March 8th of 2000, about three-quarters of the way
13	through the document.
14	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Did you say March 8th,
15	2000?
16	MR. GARRETT: Yes, Mr. Chairman. There's
17	a longer draft agreement that has the Bate stamp
18	numbers N4809 also
19	MR. STEINTHAL: Is this before that?
20	MR. GARRETT: Yes, it's before that.
21	MR. STEINTHAL: I got it.
22	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Go ahead. Please

1 proceed.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q Again, it says, "The draft accepts all of RIAA's most recent changes except for those few that are absolutely unacceptable to MC. Absent truly minor tweakings, the attached draft is the basis on which MC will move forward. And if the RIAA's unable to accept the draft as written, then MC will proceed to join the arbitration. I respectfully note that the above ultimatum is neither an exercise in negotiation, posturing or a bold attempt at strong-arming; rather it reflects the reality that MC is generally tendering a draft which is acceptable to it from a legal and commercial perspectives in a good faith effort to close the deal."

It says a general matter, Mr. Marks. What effect did the tendency of this arbitration have on negotiations with Multicast and other parties?

A Well, it made the negotiations difficult in the sense that when the party on the other side can get up and walk away or doesn't even have to come to the table as in other circumstances, it makes our

negotiating position that much weaker, and I think that this captures the essence of it. You know, we had negotiated for a number of months, had made a lot of progress, were getting very close. And they were basically saying, "All right. This is it. Take it or leave it or we're just going to go straight to the arbitration."

### Q All right. What --

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Where there instances in which you got into serious negotiation with somebody and at some point they pulled out and said, "This is just not going to work. Sorry. We'll see you down at the Library of Congress."

THE WITNESS: Yes. I would say that that happened in other occasions.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Once, twice, several times? Any idea?

THE WITNESS: I think there are two categories. One category are webcasters who went to the arbitration first and who've we subsequently, after filing of direct cases, for example, have had some negotiations. There are others --

1	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: We scared them off,
2	did we? They didn't like what they saw down here?
3	THE WITNESS: There are others who we sat
4	down and negotiated with, others in the other
5	section of the 60 I guess the 35 that we didn't
6	reach deals with that we had discussions with, and we
7	just didn't end up with an agreement. In a lot of
8	cases, they didn't go to the arbitration, they just
9	sat it out and they're not here. I would say that
10	that's more of those 35 than it is those that are
11	actually here. I think that more of them fall into
12	that category of, you know, we had some initial
13	discussions and we explored things, and at the end of
14	the day they just didn't move forward for whatever
15	reason, and are either sitting on the sideline if
16	they're still in business.
17	BY MR. GARRETT:
18	Q Mr. Marks, you ultimately reached
19	agreement with Multicast, correct?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And what were the rates on which you
22	agreed?

1	A We ended up let me just get to the
2	agreement itself.
3	Q Is that 70 DR, correct?
4	A Yes. Point three cents as an introductory
5	rate and 0.425 cents as the standard rate, and then,
6	again, reflected the additional amount that they paid
7	in lieu of giving us data.
8	Q There was also a long song surcharge there
9	too?
10	A Yes, which was standard in all our per
11	performance agreements. There are a number of other
12	provisions in here that were heavily negotiated and
13	were different than previous agreements.
14	Q Without describing them in detail, could
15	just generally identify the nature of those
16	provisions?
17	A Some of them had to do with technology
18	issues, some of them had to do with co-branding
19	issues. Those are a couple off the top of my head.
20	I know that we also had discussions about security
21	issues, and we had begun inserting more specific
22	security provisions in our agreements, and I know that

1	that was something that we discussed with them as
2	well. These would be on page 5 in Section 4.
3	ARBITRATOR GULIN: When does this expire?
4	THE WITNESS: This expired I think in
5	April of this year and was renewed.
6	ARBITRATOR GULIN: It was renewed at what
7	rate, the 0.425?
8	THE WITNESS: I believe the 0.425. I'd
9	have to yes, it's the 0.425 rate. This we did in
10	a two-page amendment, essentially, to the original
11	agreement, so it doesn't contain every provision that
12	the original does.
13	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Where there have
14	been rules of the agreements, have they generally been
15	on the same rates and terms as the original agreement
16	or have they generally involved changing the terms and
17	rates?
18	THE WITNESS: The rates have generally
19	been the same. I would say that the one thing that
20	has changed in one or two instances is the structure
21	of the agreement. With Music, Music, We

dropped the operating expense formula and went to a

combined revenue per performance deal. So the agreements changed, but the rates are similar either to the rates that were in the initial contract or other deals that we've done.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: When there's been an introductory rate and then an expiration, the renewal is at the --

THE WITNESS: The renewal is generally at the latter rates, but I want to reserve the right to look back. There may have been some in between interim rate or something.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Because if you look at some of these agreements, they're for a short period of time, and when you factor in the introductory rate to the entire rate, you're looking at something a little bit different than --

THE WITNESS: Yes. I can explain that. What happened was when we initially started doing the deals, we were focused on doing them consistent with the initial two-year statutory license period. When we started with MMM, that was a year and three-quarters. By the time we got to WWW, for example,

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that deal was done in January and it expired at the end of the year. Multicast we did a year from the date, so it was April to April of this year. Shortly thereafter, we started doing the deals through the 2002 period as well.

So that's why there's just a handful of deals that would need to be renewed, most of the ones at the beginning. And then most of the ones halfway through and beyond are still in that initial term and would be through '02 or there may be option periods or with GaliMusica, for example, an extended year.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Was part of your persuasiveness in your negotiations and discussions with them be that, "We've done five other with this provision, this is our standard form, and we're looking to have uniformity in approach," things of that nature?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I think that there are two different types of provisions. There are provisions that go to the heart of the consideration, such as the rates and the other promotional consideration that we generally obtained in the

agreements. And to the extent that others had agreed
to it, we viewed that, essentially, as marketplace
precedent, and we did discuss that with whoever we
were negotiating with at that time.

There are other types of provisions regarding reporting, for example, audits, et cetera, and we attempted to keep those as standard as possible just so that our heads weren't spinning in remembering if there was any difference when trying to apply something like that in each particular agreement. But on many occasions, even with those provisions we had to make changes. There are a number of agreements where there were substantive changes, looking at from Section 5 onward, others there were language changes, et cetera.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q You had four other agreements that you entered into before you entered into the Yahoo agreement, correct?

A Yes.

Q Slam, Fansedge, Cybertainment, and Soundbreak, correct?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Let me distribute all four of those right
3	now.
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Let me ask this
5	while the paper's coming: You said that on the
6	that some of the things went to the very heart of the
7	agreement, including the rates. And we've seen
8	instances in which you were willing to grab various
9	introductory rates, but thus far I don't think we've
LO	seen anything where ultimately the long-term
L1	percentage of revenue was anything other than 15
L2	percent; is that right?
L3	THE WITNESS: I think that's right for our
L4	gross revenue deals. For the per performance deals,
L5	there were some differences. WWW had a 0.35 rate. I
L6	believe Multicast had the 0.425 because of the data
L7	provision. There were some differences there.
L8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: My question is, how
L9	did the RIAA arrive at 15 percent? Why not ten
20	percent, why not 20 percent, why not 14 percent, why
21	not why 15?
2	THE WITNESS: Well, when we sat down

1	initially back at the beginning of 1999 to talk about
2	this, as I said earlier, we were focused on a gross
3	revenues because of
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I know they were
5	comfortable with the concept
6	THE WITNESS: Right.
7	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: the question is
8	the number.
9	BY MR. GARRETT:
10	Q I'm sorry, when you say "we," tell us who
11	you're referring to.
12	A The negotiating team. And that comfort
13	level extended to the rate. We had discussions about
14	what rate we thought was appropriate. I shouldn't say
15	we including me, really, it was the negotiating team.
16	And 15 to 20 percent was the sweet spot, so to speak.
17	That's where they thought the rate should end up.
18	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Fifty percent is
19	sweeter.
20	THE WITNESS: Right, that's true. But
21	that was the target range, and we took that rate out
22	into the market.

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ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And was this gut feelings by these people in the industry that that was the rate where -- as opposed to a particular precedent or a particular calculation that they went through?

THE WITNESS: Ι think it was collective expertise and experience of the negotiating mean there were decades of licensing team. Ι experience, and there was also many, many people on the Committee who were working with webcasting and other new media companies, and they had, therefore, been forecasting themselves individually where they thought various rates should end up for different And it wasn't as if we had one types of services. phone call and plucked a number out of the air. all brought into our collective discussions their thoughts and experience, and that was the range of rates that they thought was appropriate.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q Let me, if you can, just deal very generally here with the next four for Slam, Fansedge, Cybertainment, and Soundbreak. The Slam, Fansedge, and Cybertainment were all per performance deals,

1 1	l correct
_ 1	1

A That's right.

Q And could you briefly describe who Slam, Fansedge, and Cybertainment are and whether they're still in operation?

A Slam is a company that has about 11 channels of music. They're based out in Seattle, Washington, and they are still operating, although I think they may have ceased operations for a month or two earlier this year, but they're still operational. And in fact they won best streaming audio site award earlier this year at some conference.

So Fansedge was a little bit different. Fansedge was a site dedicated to sports fanatics, and they wanted to have as one section of the site called the Lounge Area where basically the sport fanatic, couch potatoes would come and sit down in a virtual lounge and listen to music while they were there.

Q Just don't listen to NPR, you mean?

A Right. So they were different; they weren't a music site. Cybertainment is a music site that is -- Fansedge, by the way, has since gone out of

1	business. Cybertainment is a music site that's still
2	operational that has about eight channels of music, I
3	think. And they have some other individual deals I
4	believe they've done with a classical company, for
5	example, and they're branching out to offer
6	subscription services as well as the non-subscription,
7	the MCA-compliant service. And all of those were per
8	performance agreements.
9	Q Slam was at 0.4 plus one song surcharge;
10	is that right? That's in 71 DR.
11	A Yes. The per performance rate in Slam is
12	0.4.
13	Q Fansedge was introductory rate of 0.325
14	for the first six months and then 0.4 for the next six
15	months?
16	A That's right.
17	Q And that's at 72 DR?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And Cybertainment was at 0.4; is that
20	right?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Now, then the next deal you had was with

1	Soundbreak, correct?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And that took a little bit different form
4	than the other agreements, correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Why don't you talk a little bit about
7	Soundbreak, but were any of the deals that you had up
8	to this point with a DiMA member?
9	A I do not believe so. Let me just go back
10	over the list to make sure. No.
11	Q Okay. Soundbreak was a DiMA member,
12	correct?
13	A No. They were not a DiMA member at the
14	time that we began discussing the contract with them.
15	They became a DiMA member officially the same day they
16	signed the contract. They did a dual press release
17	where the announced our deal as well as joining DiMA.
18	Q Okay. Just tell us a little bit about
19	Soundbreak.
20	A Soundbreak was, one might term, a
21	lifestyle site. It was dedicated to a certain group
22	of music lovers, RB and hip hop, and in addition they

had music there, but, as well, they had a number of other items that revolved around the lifestyle of the listeners that they were targeting. And they launched with a fair amount of press and fanfare back in fall of 1999 with not only some funding but some well-known people in the industry who were behind the Company.

And we had some discussions back in 1999 with an attorney for them, but then the discussions broke off, and we picked up discussions next in March of 2000, and that was with Lisa Crane, the then CEO of Soundbreak. And I had some discussions with Lisa. We met at an NAB conference out in Las Vegas, and we talked generally about rates. She thought at the time the rates were too high. I think we may have talked about gross revenues, primarily, but we may have talked about other structures as well.

And then a couple of months later she and I were on a panel together at another industry conference, and we began discussing at that time reengaging and possibly doing a deal. And the way we structured it was different than the way we had structured other deals. We essentially accepted a

1	flat fee upfront payment that covered a certain number								
2	of performances, and they were able, by giving us this								
3	guaranteed upfront payment, to buy down the rate. So								
4	instead of the rate being 0.35 they paid us, I								
5	believe, \$150,000 for up to 50 million performances								
6	and then would pay a per performance rate above that.								
7	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: What was that								
8	arithmetic of 150?								
9	THE WITNESS: That would 0.3 rate instead								
10	of 0.35 rate.								
11	BY MR. GARRETT:								
12	Q Mr. Marks, their agreement is at 74 DR,								
13	correct?								
14	A Yes.								
15	Q And the license fees amount is in Section								
16	3.1 on page 4; is that right?								
17	A Yes.								
18	Q Perhaps you could just refer to that as								
19	you								
20	THE WITNESS: Yes, 3.1. It was \$150,000								
21	as well as \$15,000 for the ephemeral, which was the								
22	ten percent. That covered the first year or up to 50								

1	million performance, whichever came first. And if
2	they got to the 50 million performances before the end
3	of the year, they would pay a rate over the
4	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Which came first?
5	THE WITNESS: They well, what came
6	first was they went out of business about eight months
7	into the year, so that came first.
8	(Laughter.)
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Did they make any
10	payments?
11	THE WITNESS: No. They made the \$150,000
12	they actually paid about \$178,000 that covered the
13	initial 150, the \$15,000 for the ephemeral, and then
14	oh, and then a \$13,000 payment that covered
15	performance that they had made in a few months
16	preceding the date of the execution.
17	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It's like a mortgage
18	where you pay a few points upfront and buy down the
19	long-term rate.
20	THE WITNESS: Exactly. It was a way for

They wanted to pay -- they thought, "Well, maybe 0.35

us -- it was another way for us to get a deal done.

21

is a little too high; we'd be okay if it was 0.3." So we worked something out where, okay, if we have the money in our hand, we view that as relatively consistent. And then there were payments for each of the following two years that would have been due as well. And then a number of additional consideration, as in some of our other agreements.

#### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q And by that you're referring to what exactly?

A The public service announcements, the buy buttons, surveys, and additional reports on listeners.

Those are all on pages 5 to 6 under Section 3.3.

mean they were very well-funded. They raised about \$23 million. They had Mark Goodman, who is one of the original MTV VJs, as the head of their programming. So they were a very well-known site at the time we did the deal.

Q All right. That then brings us to the deal with Yahoo. They were the next license that you signed, correct?

### NEAL R. GROSS

1	A Yes.
2	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: They were 16 by my
3	count, does that sound right?
4	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Sixteen, yes.
5	BY MR. GARRETT:
6	Q The agreement itself is at 75 DR?
7	A Yes.
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: While these papers
9	are being passed, can I ask you this: Is the
10	situation with respect to the obviously, your per
11	performance rates are sort of clustering around 0.3 to
12	0.4 with some variations in there and so on. Again,
13	my question is, how did the RIAA Negotiating Committee
14	come to that number? It may be the same kind of
15	answer, it was sort of a judgment call, but was there
16	anything more detailed or calculating?
17	THE WITNESS: Well, we basically, when
18	we began to think about a per performance as an option
19	in the spring, we began to run some analyses based on
20	the numbers that we had. Obviously, we were trying to
21	peg it to something that we thought would eventually

get us the same thing that a 15 percent rate would be,

so that was relevant. And there were some other things that we were looking at in different context.

We actually came up with much higher per performance rates and thought we had good reasons for having the rate be higher. Point five to 0.75 you saw in some of our original agreements was where the proposed agreement ended up, and we ended up negotiating that range down to about 0.35 to 0.4 -- I should say the webcasters with whom we were negotiating negotiated down to about 0.35 or 0.4, but that's where things, as you say, started clustering, and it seemed to be the rate around which people were agreeable.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q You talked about the relationship between 0.35, 0.4, and 15 percent. We've done some calculations in this proceeding which show that when applied to specific webcasters we get some very different numbers depending upon whether you use 15 percent or 0.4. Can you explain why that's the case?

A Well, it wouldn't surprise me if the

numbers were very different today, because revenues might be very low today. We were looking at this not

in terms of is this rate going to be equivalent to 15 percent in the next year or two, because we had a very long-term vision of this business, and that's what we were in the marketplace to discuss and achieve. So we were not looking at it in terms of 15 percent of the money they may be collecting in 1999 or 2000, but we were looking farther out. Our goal was to come to an industrywide business resolution that was going to get us not just this next two-year period but set the framework for something well beyond it. So our focus was beyond just the year or two we might have been dealing with at that time.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Did I understand you to say that the per performance rate was, in effect, backed out of the percentage of revenue rate? Your feeling, the Committee members, long-term felt that 15 percent of revenue was a fair rate, and for people that wanted to do it on a performance basis you did some calculations and concluded that somewhere around this level, 0.35, 0.4, once the revenues got up to where you sort of thought they were going would get you about the same thing as 15 percent of revenue?

	THE	WITNESS	: I	think	c bac	ked o	ut may	y be
overstating	it	a little	bit,	but	I do	think	that	the
15 percent w	as :	relevant	•					

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q What effect then did financial projections of webcasters --

COURT REPORTER: Mr. Garrett, I'm having trouble picking up your voice.

#### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q What effect, if any, did financial projections of webcasters have in assessing the reasonableness or the propriety of the rates that you were looking for?

A They were very relevant. I mean that's what we were looking at when we'd sit down and speak with an individual webcaster or when our companies were dealing with many of these same companies or related companies. They understood where the projections in terms of not only the cost structures of these companies but revenues and CPM rates and all of those things that would go into analyzing the

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### Q Okay. Let me ask you --

MR. STEINTHAL: I'm going to interpose an objection and move to strike. It's very interesting that Mr. Marks now has this opinion after reading Dr. Nagle's report, but it's nowhere in the direct examination about what was discussed. Indeed, it's nowhere in the direct examination or cross examination of any of the Negotiating Committee witnesses, and it is nowhere in the direct testimony of Mr. Marks in this case. So it's very interesting that he now has this view, but it's clearly beyond the scope of the direct and should be stricken.

MR. GARRETT: Well, two things: First of all, I think it was a reasonable follow-up to the questions that Judge von Kann was asking, and, two, I am certain that Mr. Steinthal will cross examine Mr. Marks about that in the nature of the reasons that he had for those opinions here.

MR. STEINTHAL: And the reasons he didn't put it in his direct case to begin with? I mean this is really beyond the scope.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: We're going to need to 1 2 overrule the objection on the grounds that it's very close to what the Panel was asking about and closely 3 linked to that.

#### BY MR. GARRETT:

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0 first of all, Mr. Marks, Now, describe the Yahoo service.

Well, Yahoo acquired a company called Broadcast.com in mid-1999. Broadcast.com was aggregator of content, mainly music content but they had a number of -- they retransmitted a number of radio stations. They also aggregated some Internetonly and archived Internet-only programming, live and archived programming. At the time we did the deal, I believe there were about 400 stations on the site, 300 of which were music. So about 75 percent of the stations that they were retransmitting were music And then they had other stations -- news, talk, sports -- a number of different categories that made up the other 25 percent.

And Broadcast.com had been a DiMA member from, I believe, the very beginning and was part of

the	discussions,	the	negotiation	s over	the	DMCA
amen	dments to Sect	ions	112 and 114.	Broadca	st.co	m was
at t	hat point, not	: Yaho	00.			

Q All right. Could you describe the course of the negotiations with Yahoo?

Sure. The negotiations began in the last Α spring/summer of 1999. This was one of the couple of instances where we contacted the licensee, eventual licensee, and that was done by me contacting of founders of Mark Cubin who was one the Broadcast.com. And we had a meeting with them in July of 1999 where I went to Dallas and we discussed a possible licensing arrangement. And there were term sheets that were passed back and forth for a couple of months. We sent one term sheet, I believe, in July and maybe one other in August and had some discussions around that time around it. We also signed a confidentiality agreement with them regarding negotiations at their request.

And what happened was -- what happened was -- well, do you want me to talk about the term sheets a little bit?

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Q Yes, just talk just very briefly about the issues that -- the special issues that arose here in the context of the negotiations with Yahoo.

Α Yes. There were two things that made Yahoo very different than anybody else we were talking to. The first thing is that they were retransmitting time signals, that over-the-air radio and broadcasters had made very clear that claiming that when they retransmitted their own And, therefore, there was signals they were exempt. great uncertainty about whether there was going to be any payment at all depending on how that legal issue eventually was resolved with the broadcasters. And therefore, Broadcast.com and then Yahoo, to the extent that they were retransmitting those same stations, would have been competing potentially with zero. And that influenced the discussions around the radio rates very much.

The other part of that, still in the first distinction, was that there's also an exemption for retransmissions of radio stations within 150 miles of the station. And there was -- Yahoo certainly

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believed that there was an argument that any of the transmissions that they were making within the 150 miles of the station would have been exempt, separate and apart from whether the broadcasters prevailed on their claim for an exemption for all over-the-air signals. So that was -- those were two facts that greatly influenced our discussion about the radio retransmission part of their business.

The other significant atmospheric, so to speak, was the fact that we really wanted to get a deal done with one of the big players, and I would have to go back and look through each of these term sheets, but we were talking with them about per performance rates -- initially, I see it in here as 0.25 cents and then down to 0.2 cents, et cetera -- that were lower than with other companies.

Now, what ended up happening in terms of chronology was that we had a couple of term sheets and some discussions back in the summer of 1999. And then there were repeated efforts on our behalf to engage them. We weren't getting any response to the term sheets. We weren't being ignored. Yahoo told us

repeatedly that they'd be in touch, et cetera. And at some point in the fall, somebody at Broadcast.com basically said, "Things are changing because the Yahoo team is now in place and looking at this."

They had been acquired in May or June of '99. The discussions we were having with them were all with the original Broadcast.com founders and employees or officers. And as Yahoo was transitioning their team into place, there was a fair amount of time where nothing happened. And I think that that extended into early 2000 when on January 31 we got a counterproposal to the August term sheet that we had sent. So you could see there were about four or five months before we got a formal counterproposal.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Which month did you get the counterproposal?

THE WITNESS: January 2000, and we had sent our proposal in August of '99. At that point, and over the course of the next month or two, things began to pick up, and there were a number of negotiations back and forth the various rates for radio retransmissions, one rate, and a different rate

for Internet-only. We went back and forth a couple of times on blended rates so that there'd be one rate for everything. And as I said, the discussions went through into the spring of 2000. There's not a lot more to say than the fact that there was a lot of back and forth about the various rates and a couple of the terms, I believe.

The other thing that we were putting together, and that was a main component of the deal, was that we were going to be getting a lump payment from them that was extremely large, in the million to million and a half dollar range. Ιt It eventually ended up at a changed over time. million and a half, which was obviously a large amount of money and much larger than we had obtained or received from others. And in the same way that Soundbreak bought down the rate, our feeling was in getting this lump sum, even though a large portion of it was for back performances or past performances, it was still a consideration for giving them something lower.

So you had all of these different factors

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at play, the issue specifically with the radio retransmissions. And by the time the negotiations were really rolling in the spring of 2000, the rulemaking proceeding in the Copyright Office to determine that issue had begun, so it was a real live controversy at that point in terms of it being addressed.

And then you had these other two issues. One was the fact that -- our desire to get a rate with a large player, and the other was the fact that they could give us a large fee that could buy down the rate a little bit. Remember that even though part of the payment was for past performances, we were -- they had signed up for the arbitration, so we were looking at possibly not getting that money for more than two years later. So even though it covered past performances up to that time, it was in some respects an advance, because it was a very large amount of money that we were going to have in our hands two years earlier than we would have.

BY MR. GARRETT:

Q How did the pendency of the arbitration

affect the negotiations with Yahoo?

A I think it affected those negotiations in much the same way it did a number of our other negotiations. We knew that Yahoo could walk away at any time, and indeed we thought they had during that four- or five-month period where we didn't receive any information from them. Originally, the arbitration was scheduled to begin in March of 2000, and it was delayed because of the Copyright Office rulemaking on the radio retransmission issue, or the radio simulcast issue. So there were direct cases being prepared around that time that was in between the time that we eventually received our counterproposal on the term sheet.

Q Did you think that negotiating with Yahoo would have any impact on the arbitration?

A Yes. Our hope was that doing a deal with one of the big three would have the effect of providing that additional momentum to the other deals that we had completed in the market and bring the rest of the people at least to the table if not to complete resolution. I mean the Yahoo deal was essentially a

bet. We were betting that giving them a rate that we
thought was below the rate that was appropriate for
performances and under the statutory license was worth
it because it would provide the momentum to get an
industry deal done and avoid an arbitration and avoid
all of that uncertainty. And that obviously didn't
happen, but that was the bet that we made at the time
of the Yahoo deal.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Looking in the book, I've got a document that's -- I guess this is your term sheet, your August '99 term sheet. It's RN11732. Am I on the right document? This is a note or an email from you to Todd and Belinda, whoever they are, enclosing on the next page --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: -- the term sheet.

THE WITNESS: I'm there, yes. Todd Wagner is one of the co-founders of Broadcast.com and brought -- Belinda Johnson was their General Counsel. this was a follow-up to the initial meeting that we had and some of the discussions that we had around that time. So that was the proposal that we sent in

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August and eventually got a counterproposal ir January.

So just to follow-up, this was -- there was a lot of angst over whether to do this deal because of this bet. I mean there were -- we had many, many discussions on the Negotiating Committee about whether this was worth it, because we knew that if we weren't successful and there was an arbitration, that this 0.2 rate that we thought was below, and the radio retransmission rate as well, was going to come into this arbitration. And that was -- there was a lot of back and forth about whether to do that and some of the other terms and how far to go, and eventually we obtained consensus on moving forward with the deal, as it was eventually signed.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q What made you think that doing a deal with Yahoo would be any different than the other deals that you had done in terms of spurring some type of settlement here?

A I think there are a few reasons. One is that they were one of the big three, as we've talked

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1	about in this proceeding, along with MTV and AOL. And
2	they were a DiMA member as well, and they were in the
3	arbitration. So we thought that by doing a deal with
4	somebody who was a DiMA member and somebody who was in
5	the arbitration and somebody who was of that size,
6	that it would provide that inertia that we were
7	looking for on top of the other deals that we had done
8	to achieve and industrywide agreement.
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: In what sense are
10	you using the term "big three?"

THE WITNESS: AOL, MTV, and Yahoo were the three that we viewed as the largest players in the webcasting space around that time.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: They're all big companies, that we know, but did you believe or did you have reason to think they had the biggest listenership at that point?

THE WITNESS: We did have reason to believe that they had over a billion performances up to that point, and I don't believe that either MTV or AOL had that many. Spinner may have had something close to that, I'm not sure. But I don't believe MTV

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1	did. So in terms of number of performances and
2	transmissions, they were clearly one of the biggest,
3	if not the biggest.
4	BY MR. GARRETT:
5	Q All right. Why don't we move then from
6	Yahoo to the next you had, which was with Spike Radio?
7	ARBITRATOR GULIN: No, I'll tell you what,
8	I want to try to get a little bit of an understanding
9	for the rate structure for Yahoo. There's apparently
10	a separate rate for simulcasting and for Internet-
11	only, correct?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes. It's actually one rate
13	for radio retransmissions and one rate for everything
14	else.
15	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay. The initial term
16	was when does the initial term expire, at the end
17	of this year?
18	THE WITNESS: The initial term expired at
19	the end of last year.
20	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Last year.
21	THE WITNESS: And Yahoo renewed it. They
22	had two one-year options under the agreement, so they

1	renewed it for the first year, which is 2001, and they
2	have one more option and can renew it for next year.
3	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay. Let's talk about
4	the initial term for a moment.
5	THE WITNESS: Okay.
6	ARBITRATOR GULIN: The rate there was,
7	with respect to Internet radio performances, 0.2 cents
8	per performance after 1.5 billion performances,
9	correct?
10	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
11	ARBITRATOR GULIN: During that initial
12	and as a matter of fact, up until 1.5 billion
13	performances, have you done the math to determine what
14	the effective rate was?
15	THE WITNESS: The effective rate well,
16	they paid \$1.25 million for it was really 1.375
17	billion, but we threw in some free goods for the
18	technical
19	ARBITRATOR GULIN: So it was really 1.5
20	billion.
21	THE WITNESS: Right. So it was 1.5.
22	ARBITRATOR GULIN: So that works out to

about what, a little under a tenth of a cent? 1 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, it's about 0.9, I believe. 3 ARBITRATOR GULIN: Point 09. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Point 09, yes. All right. 6 ARBITRATOR GULIN: Now how many actual performances did they have in that initial 7 term, if you know? 8 THE WITNESS: In the initial term -- well, 9 remember, the 1.5 -- this payment was just for that 10 11 number of performances, not -- it wasn't tied to a 12 specific date. 13 ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay. 14 THE WITNESS: Okay? So it was just tied to the number of performances. So they might have --15 I don't remember the exact number that they had as of 16 17 the date we signed, which was late August of 2000, but

it was close to the full amount.

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I just don't know how much over.

might have, the very next month, gone over 1.5 and

would have begun paying on the 0.2 and 0.05 rates. As

it turned out, I believe they didn't hit that number

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It was over a

1	until late 2000. I apologize, I just don't know the
2	exact date.
3	ARBITRATOR GULIN: But the point is that
4	at this point they're beyond the 1.5 performances, so
5	right now they are in fact paying the 0.2 cent rate
6	and the 0.05 cent rate.
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay. Thank you.
9	BY MR. GARRETT:
10	Q Incidentally, you're aware that Yahoo has
11	acquired Launch?
12	A Yes.
13	Q And do these rates cover the Launch
14	service?
15	A Yes. The 0.2 rate would cover Launch's
16	pre-programmed service.
17	MR. GARRETT: Judge Gulin, was there
18	anything else on that?
19	ARBITRATOR GULIN: No.
20	BY MR. GARRETT:
21	Q Then let's move to Spike Radio.
22	A Do you want to go through these

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Before we do that, why
don't we take our break?
MR. GARRETT: Sure.
CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: So we'll come back at
five past five.
(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
the record at 4:47 p.m. and went back on
the record at 5:04 p.m.)
BY MR. GARRETT:
Q Before we move to Spike Radio, Mr. Marks,
there are a couple of things in the Yahoo agreement
that are a little bit different than some of the other
agreements, and I wondered if you could just highlight
those?
A Sure.
Q Just wait one second. First of all, the
agreement itself is in 75 DR, correct?
A Yes.
A les.
Q Okay. If you can just highlight the
Q Okay. If you can just highlight the

we had this notion on page 2, in Section 1.3, of incidental performances and how to deal with them. And so there's a definition of what an incidental performance is, which would be an incidental use of music on some non-music related programming, such as a jingle in a commercial or some ambient music being played in the background of a sporting event or something like that.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Do those come out of the per performance count?

THE WITNESS: Those were excluded from the number of performances. And then -- well, maybe it's -- it's probably easiest just to move through the agreement. In 1.8, one of the concessions that we had to give in this agreement was Yahoo wanted to be able to send us their check and not have to worry about any performances from any other sound recording copyright owners, and therefore wanted us to take on the burden, essentially, of paying whatever, to the extent that they were playing music that was owned by other sound recording copyright owners, that we would take on the burden of passing that through.

1	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: To the non-Exhibit A
2	owners.
3	THE WITNESS: Exactly. And that was
4	certainly a concession. It was something that we
5	thought was not a great concession, because our goal
6	was to ramp up to 100 percent, and we hoped to do that
7	soon, in any event. And we knew that the overwhelming
8	majority of music is going to be from our members, but
9	it was certainly something that we did not do
10	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Where is that
11	reflected?
12	THE WITNESS: That's in I believe it's
13	in 1.8 in the definition of it says "means all
14	sound recordings protected by copyright as opposed to
15	referring to Exhibit A."
16	The other reason that we thought that
17	wouldn't be burdensome to us was that the Copyright
18	Office had designated us in the last arbitration
19	proceeding to be the entity that collected for
20	everybody, and we were anticipating that there was
21	certainly a significant possibility we'd be doing that
22	again. So in terms of it wasn't as if we were

1	taking on additional administrative expenses than we
2	otherwise would have had if we assumed that role.
3	There was an ephemeral fee paid in
4	addition to the \$1.25 million. That was \$108,000, I
5	believe.
6	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: One hundred and eight
7	thousand?
8	THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm trying to find it.
9	ARBITRATOR GULIN: The first year?
10	THE WITNESS: The first year was yes,
11	it was a 108 as a bulk payment. Yes, it's in 3.1(b).
12	So it was for all ephemerals through the end of 2000,
13	and then there's a \$50,000 payment per year thereafter
14	in 3.4. And additionally, in let's just maybe
15	it will make sense just to walk through Section 3 for
16	a second, because there are a number of provisions
17	there.
18	In 3.1, we've already discussed the number
19	of performances that were covered by the initial fee.
20	There's the additional \$108.000, and then there's a
21	\$10,000 payment for feature performances on non-music

channels. So that would include, as opposed to

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incidental uses of music, like background and ambient music, those would be actually featured uses on those channels. And those could be, for example, a theme song for a radio show that's played at the beginning and the end of every show.

In 3.2, in the first renewal term, you can see that the rate -- there's a five percent volume discount for performances over a billion during the first renewal term, which would be the year 2001. And in the second renewal term, the rates are increased by five percent, so the rates go up to 0.21 until they hit two billion performances. In the event they hit two billion performances, the rate would be 0.2, and in the event that they hit three billion performances, the rate would be, I guess, 0.19. So there was both an increase in the rates, consistent with essentially having an increase for inflation or rates going up nominally in the future, but also had built in the volume discount as well if they hit two billion and then three billion performances.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: And the second renewal term goes through the end of '0 --

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1	THE WITNESS: Two.
2	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: two.
3	THE WITNESS: Yes, 2002 is the second
4	renewal term.
5	ARBITRATOR GULIN: There's no
6	differentiation between performance, whether it's a
7	retransmission or an Internet radio performance,
8	correct? It doesn't matter. They're both they're
9	commingled for all these provisions.
10	THE WITNESS: Commingled in the sense
11	in counting the performances
12	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Yes.
13	THE WITNESS: up to the billion or the
14	two billion or three billion?
15	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Right.
16	THE WITNESS: Yes. It's just a
17	chronological thing. So the minute whatever's the
18	next performance over the combined billion, they pay
19	at those rates.
20	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Even though you have
21	separate rates, theoretically, you could have all the
22	performances being in one category and still you'd

have -- the new rates would kick in. The separate rates would kick in after the 1.5 billion performances in the initial term, for example.

THE WITNESS: Yes, yes. Okay. In 3.24, there's a blanket rate for featured performances on non-music channels for the additional years. They paid the \$10,000 as part of the additional payment, but then there's a \$5,000 per year payment there. In terms of the monthly payments, there were a number of reporting issues relating to how this was all to be calculated, and in 3.51, you can see that for purposes of calculating radio retransmissions there's 11.55 performances per hour and 16 performances per hour for Internet radio. So those were the assumed number of performances that they would pay based on.

In 3.6, there is a most favored nations clause that applies to similar types of services. It's called substantially comparable webcasters, and there's a definition of what a substantially comparable webcaster would be. And that included gross revenues of the parent company, number of transmissions. So it was limited to -- the idea here

was to limit it to other large players that would be viewed in the same category as Yahoo.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Could you tell us what it basically provides, what kind of a most favored nation --

THE WITNESS: It provides -- just give me a minute. It's a straight MFN. So if we were, for example, to give -- hypothetically, we do a deal with AOL meets the criteria and the definition of AOL. 3.61, if they do, and we did a per performance at 0.19 Then Yahoo would get the benefit of that That was the first MFN that we had ever done It was something that Yahoo wanted. like that. was, frankly, something that we -- it was, obviously, a concession, but not, in our minds, a major concession, because the way we viewed Yahoo was, "Here's as low as we're going." You know, we were giving them rate because they were the first to sign on and to get others to the table. So we didn't expect that that would kick in.

Three point seven, the additional consideration -- we have in 3.7.1 public service

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announcements. In 3.7.2, buy button links. In 3.7.3, the issue that's been talked about previously, which was -- and this was one of the reasons we did the deal was to get them out of the arbitration and to, more hopefully importantly, provide an end to This just set forward them arbitration process. coming out of the arbitration, how many business days, and has the language about not cooperating with anybody on the other side. And the idea there was you do a business deal, you don't expect to see the other person on the other side in a litigation.

And then in Section 4, there are just a number of reporting issues which I don't think we need to go through, but they differ from some of the other provisions in the other deals, because they include radio retransmissions, and Yahoo had this problem of going to the rate -- remember, they were just retransmitting, so they weren't programming the content. They needed to get all this information on sound recording usage from the radio stations themselves.

So we had provisions. You can see they're

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pretty intricate about what percentage -- you know, they would always give us recording title, featured artist, length, and data and time of performance. They would give us album title for 50 percent, and then 60 percent a year after and 75 percent two years after. There was a lot of negotiation around those reporting provisions and what their requirements were.

I also thought that -- okay, that's later on. Five point four on page 14, there are security provisions that were not exactly alike but similar to some of the security provisions in our other agreements. And those required Yahoo to implement secure streaming measures.

In 5.6, they agreed to cooperate with us in implementing technology solutions for reporting. This actually was something that was very valuable to us, because we were, with all of our deals, setting up a system whereby you got seamless reporting from the webcaster so that you could easily distribute the money or more easily distribute the money. It was very important, and it's been a very difficult process to try and do. And Yahoo, essentially, agreed to be

a test case for us in the event that, for example, we wanted to test a certain technology that somebody came up with to do that reporting. So they agreed to do that, which was important to us.

And I think the rest -- I don't think there's anything else that's worth going over in detail.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Question: On the exempting of incidental performances and featured music, those are provisions we would not find in the other RIAA agreements?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. You could theoretically have incidental uses on Internet-only stations in commercials, although those rights are usually obtained by the company that puts the commercial together.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Well, if we -- if you don't have those kind of provisions in other agreements, doesn't this effectively amount to a further reduction in the rate in relation to other licensees, because it takes some number of performances that would otherwise be subject to a

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royalty and says, "We won't count them for royalty purposes."

THE WITNESS: I don't believe so, just because these were mainly directed at the radio retransmission issue, that you have these incidental and featured music on non-music channels. So the featured use, we actually did a calculation so that we came up with a flat fee but that it was consistent with the rates, generally, and I could not begin to do that calculation for you right now. If the Panel wanted, we could try and come up with some additional information for it.

The incidental use is the value when we talked through -- remember, they only had -- it was principally on sport stations. For example, they only had about 35 sports stations, so you were -- we actually did this calculation to figure out how much use -- how much were we really giving away here. And the amount was so little and the value of it was so little that technically it's, I guess, a further reduction, but I mean it's minuscule.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Didn't amount to

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1 | much? Okay. Thank you.

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BY MR. GARRETT:

Q All right. Let me ask you to move to the next licensee, which is Spike. Would you just briefly describe Spike Radio?

A Yes. Spike launched a syndicated radio service in 2000. They were a division of an Australian company. They had a number of channels of music, and they had agreements with -- I think that they were the webcaster for a presentation that Nike did during the Sydney Olympics and had a couple of other companies like that that they had done some special projects for.

They came to us in June of 2000, and they basically sent us a letter saying, "We're awaiting the outcome of the arbitration to determine the licensing fee, but we'd be interested in discussing how we can work together with the RIAA on one particular matter."

And it was a specific issue with Nike that just didn't fall under the statutory license, so it ended up going nowhere.

But in talking with them on that issue, it

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got	disc	ussions	going	with	them	on	a st	atı	utory
lice	nse,	so they	moved i	.nto ne	gotia	tion	mode.	A	nd we
had	discu	ssions w	ith the	em for	a coi	ıple (	of mor	th	s, in
July	and	August,	and I	think	we	sent	them	a	form
synd	icati	on agree	ment i	n July.					

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Do you have any form syndication agreement?

THE WITNESS: Well, we had developed one right around that time, because there were many more syndication services, and there were certain issues in particular that we had to address that I think if we go through as part of the agreement, it will be easiest to do that.

We had a lot of back and forth on the rates. I think on, let's see, August 21 -- I have a note here about that. We had a lot of disagreements about what the appropriate rate should be before we ended up at an appropriate rate, and they told us more than once, "We'll see you at the arbitration if we're not happy with the fee." We ended up signing an agreement in August, late August -- I think it was late August -- yes, August 25. And it's probably

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1	worth looking through that agreement just to explain							
2	where we are in syndication, because I think							
3	BY MR. GARRETT:							
4	Q Do you know what they proposing initially?							
5	A They were proposing, I believe, 0.2 cents							
6	and then 0.25 cents initially.							
7	Q All right. And you rejected those offers?							
8	A We rejected those offers, and, you know,							
9	there was a lot of back and forth, as in the e-mail							
10	correspondence there. We eventually ended up at the							
11	rates that are in the agreement now.							
12	Q They were represented by an attorney from							
13	Morrison and Forrester; is that right?							
14	A Yes.							
15	Q All right. Why don't you go to the							
16	agreement and just tell us							
17	A Okay.							
18	Q It's 76 DR.							
19	A Okay. For the initial let me start							
20	first with some of the syndication language. There							
21	were many issues arising surrounding syndication. The							
22	statutory license has a definition of what types of							

services are covered under its provisions, and there
is a specific provision that talks about the service
being it's probably best for me just to it's the
definition of eligible, non-subscription transmission,
and it says

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Can you remind us the cite, please?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm sorry. It's on page 50 of the purple book, which is 114(j)(6). It's in the definition section of 114. And it talks about, "An eligible non-subscription transmission is a noninteractive, non-subscription digital audio transmission not exempt under Section D.1 that is made as part of a service that provides audio programming consisting, in whole or in part, of performances of sound recordings, including retransmissions of broadcast transmissions."

Here's the important language: "If the primary purpose of the service is to provide to the public such audio or other entertainment programming and the primary purpose of the service is not to sell, advertise or promote particular products or services

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other than sound recordings, live concerts or other music-related events."

So the question that arose with syndicators was -- and the legislative history, I should add, makes a distinction between a music site and something like Ford.com that is in the business of selling cars and playing some background music. Ford.com would not be covered under the statutory license, because it would not be eligible under this definition.

What happened with syndication was you have these services, like Spike or WWW, for that matter, that would provide music to third party sites, some of which were not -- the sites alone would not have qualified for this definition. So the question that arose for us was, is this -- does that kind of service, when they're making transmissions through those sites, are those transmissions eligible under the statutory license, because they're being made through a service, a site, essentially, that's not there for the primary purpose of providing audio programming or selling sound recordings. They may be,

you know, syndicating through -- Websound, for example, I think earlier in the proceeding talked about Volkswagen and some of their other -- Pottery Barn or Eddie Bauer that are some of their clients.

So the question was, was that eligible or not? We concluded that the better reading of this section was that the -- you looked at the syndication service to determine whether that was the service or not and not the eventual web site.

Now, the reason that this is important is that while we concluded that, we also felt that when music is -- and by "we" I mean the Negotiating Committee -- when music is being used to sell other kinds of products on a web site basically to keep people at a Pottery Barn so that they'll buy more things from Pottery Barn, there's an additional value that is part of that transmission. And, therefore, we wanted to have additional fee paid for an transmissions that were of that nature.

The second issue with syndication was whether you -- some services like WWW just offered the same channels to every syndicated site. Spike and

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some other services wanted to actually create a program, much in the same way AEI might create a background music program for a particular store. they were creating it for that particular client. viewed that as having additional value as well.

the license grants that are here include some additional language around syndication, some additional terms around syndication, and the performance fees were greater than 0.4. We, initially -- what the Negotiating Committee felt was appropriate was a 20 percent premium for each of these two things. Instead, for services that wanted an all-in rate, we just gave them, instead of 0.35 to 0.4 it was 0.45 which resulted in maybe 30 percent or something. And then you add in the ten percent ephemeral fee, and you get a straight 0.5 rate.

So that was the rate that we agreed upon with Spike Radio. They wanted this all-in, to pay this all-in rate for every transmission. agreements, what we did was we had different rates for different types of transmissions depending on who it was being syndicated to and whether it was being

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created for the client. So that you'll see in some of the other agreements, and I just wanted to explain that.

So the rate here was a 0.5 rate, but they did something similar to what we did with Soundbreak. They paid a \$30,000 fee for up to the first ten million performances or February 28, 2001. So they got either six months or ten million performances, whichever came first for \$30,000, and then they paid the per performance rate over and above that.

And the other provisions that are probably worth pointing out that we had a lot of discussions included getting of the data and over some listenership information from the syndicated site. And there were best efforts clauses put in for that instead of requiring that they do it in every Spike said, "We're not sure we can get at instance. this data given we're in this syndication arrangement. We'll do everything we can to get it, but we can't necessarily get it." So there was some negotiated language over that. And I think that those are the only additional things at least worth pointing out at

1 | this point.

BY MR. GARRETT:

Q All right. Your next agreement was with Websound, which was also a syndicator?

A Yes. And Websound was very similar, in terms of its business, to Spike. In fact, the negotiations were going on at about the same time. And Websound, Eddie Bauer, Volkswagen, Polo, some of their clients, and they're affiliated with a company called Rock River Communications, which makes branded CDs for some of these companies as well.

And their agreement -- let me turn, first, to the discussions we had with them. We had some contact with them in May of 2000 and then picked up with discussions in late July and negotiated around the same time, as I said, with -- as we were negotiating with Spike. So it was in the July/August time period. I'm not sure that there's anything specific to point out in the back and forth. It was the typical back and forth with issues that they had raised that were either some similar, some different from other licensees and red lines with their counsel

as well.

And the eventual agreement was very much
like the agreement with Spike except that they didn't
pay this upfront fee to buy down the initial rate.
Instead, we gave them an introductory rate of 0.39
cents for the first six months instead of 0.455 cents
for the remainder of the period. And we also gave
them a break on the ephemeral fee, and I'm looking for
that. We gave them the ten seconds for free in 3.11
and then they got an introductory rate of five percent
on the ephemerals before it went up to the ten
percent. But otherwise, the agreement I think is very
similar to the Spike Radio agreement. We did give
them also an additional two years, through 2003, so
a longer term. Okay.

Q All right. The Websound agreement is actually at 78 DR?

A Yes.

Q And you also entered into an agreement with Mood Logic, correct?

A Yes. I thought that the Mood Logic agreement was later, but it's before Websound, at

1	least in terms of the exhibits to my testimony.
2	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Is Websound still
3	operating?
4	THE WITNESS: Yes.
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And Spike?
6	THE WITNESS: Spike I believe is, but I'm
7	not positive. I'm not positive.
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
9	BY MR. GARRETT:
10	Q Can you tell us who Mood Logic is?
11	A Yes. At the time we Mood Logic is a
12	company that is planning to launch a webcasting
13	business. They have a proprietary technology that has
14	a music database for programming purposes that take
15	into account the mood of a song, for example, in
16	helping people program. So it, I believe, connects
17	the dots between songs based on tempo, mood, things
18	like that that they have as proprietary.
19	At the time that we began speaking with
20	them, they had they were a DiMA member and had
21	signed up for the arbitration. And we began our
22	discussions in earnest in early September of 2000. I

was in their neighborhood of San Jose and met with them at that time. And we had one of -- a discussion that went something like this: They were in the arbitration, and they were asking -- said they were interested in sitting down and talking to us to see if there was something that we could do short of them being in the arbitration. And the meeting ended with them to think things over. I discussed with them the kinds of licenses we had been doing, the kinds of structures we had been doing, what we would be open to doing, and they then got back to us sometime later to say that they were interested in moving forward and trying to negotiate something.

And that began later that month in September. We had a number of discussions on a number of different issues. They wanted, for example, a -- at one point they suggested a cap per user, so no more than a dollar would be paid per user. They would pay on a per performance basis, but when you get to a dollar per person that's all that we would get. And a number of other issues like that.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: What did you say to

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somebody like this who said "I'm in the CARP and I'm not particularly inclined to negotiate." What was the pitch to get them to want to negotiate?

THE WITNESS: Well, there's only one thing we could offer them which was under the statutory license, so what we tried to pitch to them was our willingness to be flexible and trying to tailor a license that they might find favorable and we had put that up on our website in the FAQ as a possible reason to do an individual deal and that was the main thing.

I think on the FAQ we also talked about you'll obtain certainty by negotiating your own rate and we also said that putting your fate in your own hands and not in -- with all due respect, the hands of three Arbitrators, and those kinds -- a lot of the same -- that, in particular, was one of the things that motivated us to want to do the deals, but those were probably the three things that we pitched.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay, thank you.

BY MR. GARRETT:

Q First tell us what was the rate that you finally agreed to at Moodlogic. It's a little bit

1	different from the others.
2	A It is a different rate. We ended up at
3	it was a combination per performance gross revenues
4	and I believe the rates are 15 percent and .25 cents.
5	Q Higher or the lower?
6	A I think it's the greater. Yeah, it's the
7	greater of. There was an introductory rate of 10
8	percent and .2 and then 15 percent and then .25 and
9	the greater of those two.
10	Q Was there any kind of a premium of
11	transmissions were not syndicated predominantly for
12	entertainment services?
13	A Yes. This was one of the agreements where
14	depending on the type of syndication they were doing
15	that license fees would increase by 20 percent.
16	They didn't want an all in rate because
17	they thought they were only going to be doing a
18	certain amount of syndication and a certain amount of
19	syndication that would qualify for the additional
20	premium rate.
21	So instead of buying an all in rate as
22	Websound and Spike Radio did, they agreed, we agreed

on kind of a standard rate and then they would pay a
premium for certain performances that were syndicated
to non-entertainment sites or that were I think it
was just the non-entertainment sites. I think they
agreed that they would not offer any specially created
programming for individual sites, so there was no
issue there about a premium.

Q Is there an ephemeral royalty?

A There's an ephemeral fee that's equal to 10 percent of the performance fee.

Q Do you have security provisions there?

A Yes, we had a security provision as well. That would be 5.3 and 5.4 and we also, in the security provision, had something of a most favored nations vis-a-vis the terms that are established in this proceeding. So if different terms are adopted in this proceeding for security, then those would be substituted for these.

This was something that we faced a lot when we discussed the security issue for potential licensees. It was something that was very important to us. But they looked at the statutory license and

1	said well, I'm not sure that there's nothing
2	additional here that there's nothing additional
3	here, why should I sign on to this and then if there
4	isn't a term that's adopted that's similar to this in
5	the arbitration, I'm going to be at a disadvantage.
6	So in this instance, we said we expect that if
7	we're in an arbitration, we're going to be asking for
8	similar terms. We would hope the fact that people had
9	agreed to them in the market would help us get those
10	terms adopted, but with Moodlogic, we basically said
11	if for some reason they weren't, we gave them an out.
12	And that's I think
13	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Nineteen down, 7 to

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Nineteen down, 7 to go. Can we take a couple of these together, Mr. Marks?

THE WITNESS: Let me just see which ones are coming up next.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: How about SheSings, Cyber Axis, Buzz-Bin, Beem-Me-Up, Kickradio and Cornerband. Is there any one of those that you'd like to discuss in particular?

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: How about SheSings?

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THE WITNESS: Sure. I hate to say it. I think we can cut and move maybe through a couple of these quickly, but these last few deals are actually structured differently some of them in significant respects and maybe we can just move through it quickly and discuss what the differences are without slighting them.

SheSings is a site that intends to offer webcasting as part of a site dedicated to women and music. And the deal was negotiated principally with the husband of the woman, Ms. McCabe, who was setting up the site. He's a -- he works for FBR, is it Freedman Billings & Ramsey. So not surprisingly, we were led after some discussion to including a capital amount as part of the agreement.

There were a number of back and forth, you can see on 9446, this was his initial comments on our draft, several pages long on all aspects of the agreement. That continued back and forth.

And at the end of the day, we started in about May, ended up with the agreements in December and it includes a mixture of a gross revenues, capital

1	amount and per performance agreement. And the per
2	performance, I believe, applies to the syndication and
3	the percentage of revenues and the capital amount
4	applies to the SheSings site itself.
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: This is one that was
6	never launched, is that right?
7	THE WITNESS: That's correct.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Moodlogic is still operating?

THE WITNESS: Moodlogic is an operating company. It hasn't launched its webcasting service yet, although it has some partnerships, but I'm not sure that through those partnerships they're the ones making the transmission.

BY MR. GARRETT:

Q What about Cyber Axis? Describe who they are.

A Yes. Cyber Axis, like Yahoo, retransmits radio programming. They do it in a little bit of a different way than Yahoo does. Their business is to go to a broadcaster and say let us take your website, retransmit your programming and monetize this for you

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1	and we'll share the revenues that we are able to
2	obtain with you.
3	And they were operating for a while a very
4	popular station in L.A. which I think came down as a
5	result of the AFTRA and AFM's streaming issues and are
6	about to start streaming again at the resolution of
7	those issues.
8	This again is a different agreement. We
9	started talking in January. The deal was done at the
10	end of March. Off the top of my head I can't think of
11	anything specific in the back and forth in that time
12	that this time of the day warrants specific
13	discussion.
14	(Laughter.)
15	So
16	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: The new test of
17	relevance.
18	THE WITNESS: Yes. So moving to let me
19	just quickly go over the agreement because there are
20	some things in there that are very different and I

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: What's the number of

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hope I can figure this out.

1 | this agreement?

THE WITNESS: It is 80DR. Okay, it is essentially a gross revenue deal with a capital amount again as the additional consideration with a flat fee dollar minimum, but the gross revenues are set up differently than in other agreements.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q Let me see if I can help you a little bit.

In Appendix B to your testimony, there's a summary of the rates and terms there?

A Yes, that's helpful. You can see there there's 18 percent of revenues other than on-line and banner ads; 15 percent of e-commerce; 10 to 15 percent for banner ads and then there are conditions on all of those percentages, depending on the amount that's done, the amount of the revenues that each comprises. So there are different payments for the minimums and we also had a calculation for allowing them to pick up a station, a broadcast station and then have a payment for whatever past performance has been made by that station under a calculation and formula in the agreement.

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1	That was based on the fact that a lot of
2	their clients, the broadcast stations that they were
3	talking to wanted to when they signed on, know that
4	their past liability was going to be taken care of.
5	Next is
6	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Before you go on from
7	that, this was the first one. SheSings, if I have the
8	timing right was the last one before the Copyright
9	Office came out with its ruling on the broadcasters.
10	THE WITNESS: Right.
11	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Did that change the
12	climate? It looks like there was a two to three month
13	interim hiatus before you come to the next one. Did
14	that impact things a lot or was it just getting over
15	the holiday season?
16	THE WITNESS: Oh, in terms of the gap? Is
17	that what you're referring to the gap in the
18	agreements?
19	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I mean more
20	substantively, did that change the climate, the
21	parties that were interested?

THE WITNESS: The only thing it really

1	changed would have been dealing with a company like
2	Cyber Axis that was retransmitting radio for most
3	webcasters who are not retransmitting radio. It was
4	neither here nor there.
5	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Right, so they're the
6	first ones.
7	THE WITNESS: And you can see that there's
8	no discounted, it's a pretty standard gross revenue
9	rates for their retransmissions as opposed to the
10	Yahoo rates which were done at a time where there was
11	much greater uncertainty.
12	We could probably group a few of these at
13	the end together.
14	MR. GARRETT: I hate to say it, but you've
15	worn even me down.
16	(Laughter.)
17	I really hate to go through any of these
18	quickly because each one of them is important to us in
19	our case, but I understand the hour and I understand
20	the Panel's sentiments and there are a couple other
21	things we wanted to do after this.

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But let me, we'll pass out the remaining

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material, but the one last agreement --1 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Could you agree that 2 anything, any cross examination that comes up will be 3 appropriate, rather than saying it was outside the 4 scope of the direct? It will be virtual reality 5 6 direct and they can still cross examine. 7 MR. GARRETT: I hadn't thought about that. 8 (Laughter.) No, obviously, they're all fair game for 9 Mr. Steinthal and that's -- it's in the record anyway, 10 so whether I have the witness talk about it or not is 11 12 not going to be, I'm sure it won't affect Mr. 13 Steinthal anyway. But what I do want to do is just talk a 14 15 little bit about the MusicMatch agreement because there has been a lot of discussion about that in this 16 proceeding. And then we have a couple of other things 17 18 that we want to talk about concerning the licensees generally, and the rate proposal and also the business 19 20 establishment license. 21 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Do you have an

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estimate at this point of the completion of your

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	CHOSED SESSION 9332
1	direct?
2	MR. GARRETT: I would say probably another
3	30 to 40 minutes.
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
5	BY MR. GARRETT:
6	Q While the paper is being handed out, Mr.
7	Marks, why don't you talk about MusicMatch.
8	A Sure. MusicMatch is a company that has
9	developed a jukebox that is bundled with computers so
10	that when you buy it, you can burn your CDs and listen
11	to music through their jukebox application. I don't
12	have the numbers, but it's one of the more popular
13	jukeboxes and they've been doing that for I think at
14	least since 1999.
15	They got into the webcasting business in
16	I believe November of 2000. They had launched a
17	service that had about 20 to 25 channels and they were
18	at that point a DiMA member and signed up to
19	participate in the arbitration. We had actually,
20	could I have the notebook?

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back in November and if I can just look at this

We had some initial discussions with them

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1 quickly to refresh my recollection. Great, thanks.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You have now almost succeeded in moving all that paper from the anteroom into everybody's hands.

THE WITNESS: I believe we now have. We had some discussions in late 2000. I think the discussions on the license agreement started in January of 2000 and we went back and forth on gross revenues. I believe we talked at some point about per performance agreement.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Did you say they got into discussion in January 2000?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, January 2001.

I'm sorry.

And there was some back and forth for a period of three or four months. And we were at the point of trying to come up with a possible flat fee model that might work for them and I think our focus was -- it was right about the time that the direct cases were being filed and were filed and this was one of the instances where it took us a little bit of time to think through this or get back to them and we just

never really got there because we never had the time to do that.

And then there was this issue that arose in this proceeding about the personalized service. Now what happened was MusicMatch in May launched a new subscription service that was called Radio MX that included features that we deemed or at least believed to be based on our knowledge of the way it worked, personalized and therefore interactive.

And therefore we included MusicMatch in the motion that we filed with the Copyright Office to exclude all that personalized programming from this proceeding. Our principal concern there was that we did not want the legal issue being decided here. We didn't think that this was the appropriate forum to decide that legal issue. We wanted to have that legal issue decided either in the market or settlement discussions or if need be by court.

so we had engaged -- before we filed our motion, let's see, when did we file the motion and arbitration? That would have been --

BY MR. GARRETT:

1	Q Would the date May 25th sound about right?
2	A Yes.
3	Q I don't want to suggest an answer to you.
4	MR. STEINTHAL: I can answer that
5	question.
6	(Laughter.)
7	THE WITNESS: I'm trying what happened
8	was before we filed that motion, we made an overture
9	to Mr. Steinthal on behalf of his clients who were
10	part of this group to sit down at the table and try
11	and figure out functionality. This was our attempt to
12	avoid dealing, having this issue in this proceeding
13	and possible litigation.
14	So we made that overture to sit down. We
15	had two meetings. One in California and one in New
16	York, earlier in May over the course of probably a two
17	or three week period. And we made some progress. At
18	those meetings, Launch and MTV had representatives
19	there. MusicMatch did not have a representative, but
20	Mr. Steinthal, I think was there as their
21	representative.

We made some progress, but weren't able to

reach resolution with those companies and that led us to that May 25th date which I think was the last date to file motions and therefore we felt we had to file it at that time and we also filed the litigation against Launch at that time as well.

What happened then was some of that group of seven filed the declaratory judgment action and MusicMatch was included in that group in the following week and then we followed that declaratory judgment action with infringement actions against some of those companies. I think there were a couple that dropped out. Encanta had dropped out. I don't think they were ever part of the declaratory judgment action. They dropped out of the CARP and then Listen, we were able to come to agreement with, a settlement agreement with so that they weren't in the litigation that we filed following up on the declaratory judgment action.

At the time, a few days after the declaratory judgment action was filed, before our infringement action was filed I got a call from Bob Ohweiler asking if we could sit down and talk through these issues.

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ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Bob who?

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THE WITNESS: Bob Ohweiler who's from MusicMatch. He's, I believe, Senior Vice President of Business Development, but I could be corrected on that.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: And this was around when?

THE WITNESS: This was -- this would have been the second week of June. And so basically what happened was in the last week of May, the declaratory judgment action was filed. I think that was on a Thursday. I got a call on the following Monday or Tuesday, I think, from Bob or Mr. Ohweiler on that following Monday or Tuesday and then on the Thursday or Friday, I guess it was the Friday we followed up the declaratory judgment action with our suits.

In the discussion with Mr. Ohweiler earlier that week, he said that he was going to be coming the following week to the East Coast, could we sit down -- he was coming with his CEO, Dennis Mudd, and he wanted to know whether we could sit down and just talk. And I said absolutely and we had that

meeting in Washington where we discussed -- they gave us a presentation on their functionality, what it was all about. We told them what our concerns were, why we thought it was personalized and but we told them we were willing to work something out with them, just like we had worked something out with Listen. And they thought that was a good thing.

They indicated some flexibility changing their service to get to somewhere where we The issue of a license could have an agreement. agreement also came up later in that meeting and we told them that we would very much still like to We realized that we had never negotiate a license. gotten back to them on the flat feet proposal, but we thought were moving constructively in the direction, hopefully towards something, the several months before the direct cases were filed or right around the time the direct cases were filed.

So what happened at that point was they left the meeting and said let us get back to you about where we think we can go. And the following Monday, I guess it was, which now would have been the third

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week of June, they got back to us and said we'd really like to get going on both of these issues. Let's just figure this out. Let's work on this functionality and let's see if at the same time we can get a license agreement done.

And basically for the course of that next week, I happened to be out in Los Angeles for meetings regarding this proceeding and I had a number of phone calls back and forth early morning, late night, etcetera, trying to figure out these issues with Mr. Ohweiler and his staff. We eventually got to a place where we had a term sheet that included not only the functionality issues, but a license agreement as well. And we -- I discussed it with my members. I sent them an e-mail over that weekend.

This was one of those instances where things were happening so quickly that we didn't have the regular back and forth or phone call with the companies and I was out of town, that we would normally have and I presented this deal in its entirety, essentially to them, at least what we had negotiated on the term sheet. And we had a discussion

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with	my	compan	ies t	he i	next	week.	Th	ere	were	some
addit:	iona	al com	ments	and	l the	n we	were	abl	e to	move
forwa	rd	with	sign	ing	the	term	ı she	et	and	then
eventi	ual]	ly nego	otiati	.ng t	he a	greem	ent.			

So in terms of process, that's how we got from there to here. And the agreement was eventually signed. At that point, there were drafts flying back and forth for a couple of weeks and it was eventually signed I think some time in July, I guess. I can look at the agreement. July 11th is the execution date.

## BY MR. GARRETT:

Q Can you just briefly describe the highlights of that agreement?

A Sure. In terms of the rate, first of all, this covered both a non-subscription and a subscription service. They had both.

And it was a gross revenues deal and the gross revenue amount including the ephemeral was 11.5 percent. But there were no ad deductions. So if you took the 15 and viewed that as 10.5, once you took ad deductions and added 10 percent of 10.5, you get to 11.55 with the ephemeral and this deal was at 11.5

1	percent, but in addition to that 11.5 percent, we have
2	a nonrefundable minimum of \$350,000, \$100,000 of which
3	they paid up front.
4	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: You said \$350,000?
5	THE WITNESS: Yes. I mean there are a
6	number of things we could point out in the agreements.
7	I'm not sure, you know, suffice it to say that there
8	were a number of things that were negotiated that may
9	look a little bit different than our standard license
LO	agreement.
L1	The one thing that is worth pointing out
L2	is the rate adjustment mechanism and the rate
L3	adjustment mechanism which is Section 3.7 on page 10
L4	of the agreement, and I think that that's Exhibit 115.
L5	It worked as follows: if the rate from
16	this proceeding is either 2.5 percent or more below,
.7	or 2.5 percent or more above, then there is
.8	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Above or below what?
.9	THE WITNESS: The 11.5 percent.
20	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Oh.
21	THE WITNESS: So it were 9 or below or 14
22	or above, then there would be an adjustment so that

one half of the difference between the 11.5 and whatever that rate was would be the new rate. So, for example, if it were 11.5 and 14, you would take one half of that 2.5 percent difference and the new rate would be 12.75, I guess. And the same thing on the other end. So it was consistent with some of the thoughts we had had earlier about doing these kinds of rate adjustment mechanisms and it was just in the past there was never included in any agreement and this agreement was.

#### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q Are there any other agreements that have any kind of an adjustment like this?

A No.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Can I ask you to go over one more time, please, the rate was 11.5 percent of gross revenues, but there was no ad deduction you said. Then there was something else that it didn't have that brought it to some equivalent --

THE WITNESS: I was just comparing. If you have our 15 percent deal and if you look at that as with the deductions as 10.5 percent and then the

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1	ephemeral fee is 10 percent of the 10.5, you add that
2	in, it's 11.55 percent. So this deal was at 11.5
3	percent, but so it was consistent with those rates
4	although we got the additional consideration of a very
5	large minimum fee. So I would we viewed that as
6	buying down the rate a little bit in some respects,
7	but that's really just in our own minds.
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You are not going
9	give Mr. Steinthal credit for beating you down
10	somewhat from those negotiations?
11	MR. STEINTHAL: I was not involved in
12	that.
13	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Not involved in
14	those negotiations. Okay.
15	THE WITNESS: Functionality would be the
16	only other thing to go over. I don't know whether
17	I'll leave it to everybody else to figure out whether
18	that's worth doing at this point.
19	BY MR. GARRETT:
20	Q Let me move on to some other things here.
21	MR. STEINTHAL: You get to do that with
22	me.

1	THE WITNESS: I figured we would.
2	BY MR. GARRETT:
3	Q Let me ask you to do this, Mr. Marks, can
4	you just identify up on the board there behind you the
5	licensees just erase that.
6	MR. STEINTHAL: If we're going to go into
7	something different, can we have the proverbial 90 to
8	120 second break?
9	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Sure. Why don't we
10	make it seven whole minutes and come back at 20 past.
11	MR. STEINTHAL: Thank you. Is there a
12	sense of how long we'll be going today?
13	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: The first part of that
14	would be Mr. Garrett. How much longer you expect to
15	go?
16	MR. GARRETT: I think probably another
17	half hour or so.
18	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Another half hour.
19	And then Mr. Steinthal?
20	(Off the record.)
21	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: As much as I
22	personally would like to go late this evening, I've

been overruled by my colleagues. So our thought is as follows, given the amount of planning and the reassurances about schedule last week, it is very difficult, but not impossible for us to extend over into Thursday. We do agree that we have certainly all of Wednesday afternoon and if we have all of Tuesday and all of Wednesday afternoon and perhaps part of Wednesday morning, if the artists don't take up the whole morning, then we have the full day and a half for cross examination.

We are prepared and inclined to sit late both Tuesday night and if necessary, Wednesday night, depending on the estimates that you give us with a goal of completing things by the close of the day on Wednesday with the hopesthat that would be earlier rather than later, but the full willingness to continue later. We do agree with and want to keep to the schedule of having the people who have traveled on Wednesday morning to be able to be on and be the first witnesses on Wednesday. Similarly, we would like -- I remember that some of the counsel with regard to 115 are not available on Thursday, so we would want to

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continue to have that discussion on -- on 112, yes. We want to continue to have that on Wednesday, but we're thinking of very clear time limits, perhaps 15 minutes to a side or something like that, not to greatly expand or take up the time. And perhaps with the thought that given the hour and what's yet to come, it might be helpful all the way around to break after the end of direct, give time for preparation and thinking about how you want to approach this. But Mr. Steinthal, certainly yield we would to your preferences on that.

The one other thing I think we should say is given our experience now with understanding the bulk of the materials and upon reflection and the extent to which they were or were not really used in direct, clearly Mr. Steinthal, you will have an opportunity to use any of these documents or any of the other ones in any way you see fit and have planned for in your cross and our inclination is to think that under the doctrine of completion or whatever the appropriate time to deal with what else, if anything, might come in would be as part of the rebuttal phase,

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but we're not wedded into that. We're probably wanting to wait and see to what extent this becomes an issue, in fact, in the cross examination.

So maybe the first question with the idea in mind that we're prepared to take as long on Tuesday and Wednesday as we need and assuming something after 7 for the end of direct, do you have a preference, Mr. Steinthal about starting for an hour or so tonight or starting fresh in the morning?

MR. STEINTHAL: My preference would be to frankly start fresh in the morning, in part, well, for a number of reasons including the stack because although Mr. Garrett suggests that we have documents which we did, that we now know likelihood is they're going to, at some point, move all that into evidence and therefore there may be some documents that I did not intend to examine Mr. Marks on that I will examine Mr. Marks on. So there's a little bit of that that I've got now more homework to do than I expected to have. And for that reason I'd like to start fresh in the morning.

I'll do my best. Inevitably in cross,

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there's a certain degree to which you don't know how long it's going to take because you don't know how much or what kind of responses you're going to get and I know that Mr. Kirby has some cross. I had hoped we would get it done in a day and a half and I still hope we can get it done in a day and a half in light of the importance that Mr. Marks' testimony has to the RIAA's case, I hope that if despite our best efforts, we can't seem to finish on Wednesday afternoon, there would be some ability to carry over to Thursday. I don't want to do that either. I think all of us made plans to be back where we come from on Thursday evening at the latest and if we can do it and finish Wednesday, great, but I just feel given the amount of time, effort and everything that's gone into this and the importance of Mr. Marks' presentation to the RIAA case that we shouldn't have that sort of in our face as a deadline.

I can't see whether CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Ms. Leary is still here. I know she was earlier. Are you all anticipating that there will be two cross examiners, rather than three or four?

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1	MR. STEINTHAL: There will be three, I
2	think. Mr. Kirby will have some and Ms. Leary will
3	have some. There may be four, depending on
4	MS. LEARY: I was going to say our cross
5	will depend on what Mr. Garrett intends to cover.
6	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: There's Ms. Leary. We
7	were just inquiring whether you anticipated that you
8	would have some cross?
9	MS. LEARY: I'll have some limited cross
10	examination.
11	(Pause.)
12	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Okay. A further
13	clarification. It may be appropriate with some of
14	these documents being used in cross examination to
15	consider some completion of the record as we go rather
16	than putting it off until later, but again, we want to
17	feel our way depending on how things actually go.
18	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It may be, Mr.
19	Garrett, overnight you can think a little bit about
20	whether really at the end of the day you do think we
21	need all of that in the record. I mean the Panel sort
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of takes judicial notice of the fact that there was a

1	lot of paper that went into these agreements, many
2	drafts back and forth and many e-mails. Whether we
3	actually need to have all 10 redline versions back and
4	forth, I think, is a question you need to think about
5	because obviously it makes a much greater record, a
6	lot of work for all of us to go through it. We
7	certainly see there was a lot of there was a huge
8	background behind these and we have that point.
9	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: So let us resume
10	direct examination of Mr. Marks.
11	MR. GARRETT: The only thing I wanted to
12	add to all that is that we obviously have no problem
13	in having Mr. Marks come back on Thursday, if that's
14	the Panel's wish. He'll spend all day here on
15	Thursday, if that's what they need him to do.
16	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: We need him to not
17	spend all day here.
18	(Laughter.)
19	But we appreciate the offer. Let's
20	resume.
21	BY MR. GARRETT:
22	Q All right, Mr. Marks, you've gone through

1	each of the 26 licensees here. Could you just
2	identify in a summary fashion which of the 26 are
3	operational and which of the 26 have not yet launched
4	and which of the 26 have launched, but are no longer
5	in business?
6	A This list right here starting with
7	MusicMusic, TableMusic, RadioFreeWorld,
8	SpatialAudio, MulticastTechnology, Cypertainment,
9	Yahoo, Slam, Websound, Cyber Axis, Beem-Me-Up,

Cornerband and MusicMatch are all operating.

This group of six are services that plan to launch or relaunch: Ijockey, JamRadio is in the relaunch category. Gallamusica, Moodlogic, SheSings and CableRadio.

And these seven are out of business: VisualDyanmics, On-Air.com -- or been acquired. On-Air.com, E-Nashville, I believe that Spike Radio is now out of business, but we'll check that. FansEdge, SoundBreak and Buzz-Bin.

Now the 26 licensees have been referred to Q in this proceeding as Yahoo and ChumpChange, do you recall that?

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1	A Yes.
2	Q Do you think that's a fair
3	characterization of the 26 licensees?
4	A No. I think it's a very unfair
5	characterization of them. I think that each of these
6	businesses, each person that we sat down across the
7	table from are intelligent, creative, entrepreneurs,
8	trying to build a business. And some of them have
9	more money to start than others might have, but
10	they're all essentially trying to do the same thing
11	which is to aggregate audience and therefore revenues
12	based on providing music subject to the DMCA statutory
13	license.
14	Q You know how their different business
15	models compare generally to the webcasting business as
16	well as to the licensees that I'm sorry, as to the
17	webcasters who have appeared on the other side in this
18	proceeding?
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Well, I think if you look at our licensees they are fairly representative of the marketplace that I described initially, at least of the operational and other webcasters. They're all, as I said, in the

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1	business of providing sound recordings pursuant to the
2	statutory license. They're all in the business of
3	doing so in order to aggregate an audience, attract ar
4	audience and therefore have revenues and build a
5	business. Some are operational. Others are not
6	operational. Some have yet to launch. Just like in
7	the larger community, webcasters will be to launch and
8	some have gone out of business just like in the larger
9	community, many have gone out of business. I think
10	there are about double this amount that had signed up
11	for the arbitration initially that are out of
12	business. Some are big and some are small and some
13	are medium. We've been referring to three larger
14	players. There may be one additional player,
15	Microsoft that's out there that would now fall into
16	that category, who's now webcasting, but we have Yahoo
17	here and we have some
18	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I guess your direct is

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I guess your direct is over. No, this happens every night at this time. Some automatic system.

THE WITNESS: Some are small companies.

Most frankly, are not household names that anybody who

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isn't intimately familiar with the market would have ever heard of other than maybe Yahoo or somebody like an AOL or a Viacom.

Some of our licensees were once in the arbitration, Moodlogic, Yahoo and MusicMatch. So I think our licensees are a good cross section of the marketplace, generally.

### BY MR. GARRETT:

Q How would you compare them to some of the -- that is compare some of the licensees to the webcasters on the other side in this proceeding?

A Well, there's some similarities. You have, for example, RadioAmp is a syndicator. WebSound and SpikeRadio and On-Air were syndicators. Live365 aggregates individual broadcasters. That's what SpatialAudio does. So I think there are similarities in terms of business models. And again, at the end of the day, all of these companies are in the business of trying to offer at least in part DMCA compliant music and build a business in that way.

Q How about in terms of length of time that they have been in this business?

1	A Yeah, I think that MusicMusicMusic has
2	been in the business longer than everybody on that
3	side but maybe NetRadio and Spinner's predecessor the
4	DJ.com. There may have been a version of
5	RadioSonicNet that looked much, much different than it
6	does today that was up around that time too. Then
7	there are others who have been in business a little
8	bit since 1999, later in 1999 or early 2000 and some
9	that have launched more recently.
10	Q How about in terms of technology that they
11	use?
12	A Technology in terms of offering streaming?
13	Q Well, in terms of the players or the bit
14	rates and that sort of thing?
15	A Yeah, I think that well, first of all,
16	we've seen all the screen shots of a lot of these
17	different companies and without taking anything away
18	from any of them, they have a general format that

looks about the same. Each of them has something that

differentiates them and they think will differentiate

them in the market in terms of building a successful

business, but they generally offer stream music in

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1	similar formats, RealAudio, Microsoft, MediaPlayer.
2	Some of them have MP3 streaming. There's one or two
3	over there and one or two over of our licensees. And
4	the bit rates are generally the same too, 20 KVPS, 32,
5	etcetera.
6	Q For the 12 that appeared on the other side
7	in this proceeding, which of them are DiMA members?
8	A I think, I believe that every one is a
9	DiMA member. I'm not sure about Comedy Central or
LO	BET, whether they DiMA members separately from MTV or
L1	if they're all owned by the same company.
L2	Q Did you ever have any discussions with
L3	Comedy Central concerning rates and terms under
L4	Sections 112 and 114?
L5	A No.
L6	Q How about BET.com, any discussions with
L7	them concerning rates and terms?
L8	A No.
L9	Q How about RadioAmp?
20	A No.
21	Q Echo?
22	A No.

1	Q MyPlay?
2	A No. MyPlay, do you want me to
3	Q Any discussions with them actually
4	concerning rates and terms?
5	A No.
6	Q Now with respect to NetRadio, you did
7	travel out to Minnesota to meet with them, did you
8	not?
9	A Yes. On two occasions. One was before
10	the DMCA was passed and then the following spring,
11	spring of 1999.
12	Q And when you met with them in the spring
13	of 1999, did you put any number on the table with
14	them?
15	A We had discussions. At that time, we were
16	exploring with them whether they would be interested
17	in having individual negotiations separate from DiMA
18	and we had discussions with them regarding certain
19	rate structures, gross revenues, principally we didn't
20	make any formal offer. I believe the 15 percent
21	number was something that did come up at the meeting,
22	but there was no formal offer.

1	Q What happened after that meeting?
2	A What happened after the meeting, we were
3	waiting for them to respond to us about whether they'd
4	be interested in negotiating and in about
5	Q What were they doing during that period?
6	A Well, they were participating as part of
7	the DiMA negotiations. Those broke off in June as
8	we've discussed and I think in either late August or
9	some time in September, I contacted Dave Witzig who
10	was my main contact at NetRadio for these purposes and
11	I said are you I'm just following up. Are you
12	still interested or are you interested and he sent me
13	back a reply saying that they had decided to go to the
14	arbitration.
15	MR. STEINTHAL: In light of the hour,
16	especially, since none of this is in the direct
17	testimony, I'm wondering why if we didn't get
18	documents from the other side about their discussions
19	with companies that didn't do deals with them, that
20	we're now going to have direct testimony about, about
21	this issue?
22	MR. GARRETT: Most of the points that

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we're eliciting here are points that respond to things that Mr. Steinthal had brought out during his direct examination of his witnesses. That information also was not in the record or in their direct case here, but I will acknowledge that this is not in Mr. Marks' testimony. It is responsive to other things that have already been brought out in this proceeding and in many cases by Mr. Steinthal himself as part of direct examination.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: How many more questions did you anticipate in this vein?

MR. GARRETT: One with respect to each of the witnesses who testified on the other side here, so it's Live 365, Listen, XACT, Spinner and SonicNet.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Is the gist of it whether there were any discussions and if there were a brief synopsis of what that was or wasn't, as we just heard in that one case?

MR. GARRETT: That's exactly what we've done here. I think that with respect to AOL and Spinner, the answer is a little bit longer, but it's directly responsive to things that had been raised in

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1	Mr. Steinthal's direct examination of his witnesses.
2	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: We'll allow it.
3	Please continue.
4	BY MR. GARRETT:
5	Q With Radiowave, did you ever put a number
6	on the table?
7	A Yes. We had some discussions with
8	Radiowave around the time of August, 2000.
9	Q Did you ever receive any counter offer
10	from them?
11	A No.
12	Q How about Live 365? Did you have
L3	discussions with them concerning rates and terms under
L4	Section 112 and 114?
L5	A We had some limited discussions with them
L6	where we talked about structure and agreements. We
L7	sent them a couple of draft agreements in fall of
L8	1999.
L9	Q Did they ever make any counter offers to
20	you?
21	A No.
22	Q How about with respect to Listen? You've

1	had a number of discussions with them concerning
2	interactivity issue, right?
3	A Yes. Well, what happened with Listen was
4	that
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Wait a minute, you
6	just answered it. Let's see what the next one is.
7	THE WITNESS: Sorry.
8	BY MR. GARRETT:
9	Q What happened with Listen?
LO	(Laughter.)
L1	After those discussions, interactivity,
L2	they modified their service?
L3	A The answer is no. We had discussions with
L4	them last fall. There was no modification of the
L5	service at that time. They were then part of the
L6	seven companies that were at issue in this proceeding
L7	in terms of the personalized services and after the
L8	declaratory judgment action was filed, we had
L9	discussions with them to modify their system in a way
20	that resolved that dispute.
21	Q Have you ever had any discussions with
22	them concerning rates and terms for a statutory

1	license?
2	A No. We had an initial meeting where we
3	talked very generally about possible kinds of
4	structures, but we never ended up negotiating.
5	Q Now XACT has a service that you consider
6	to be interactive, is that right?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Have there been any offers back and forth
9	between you and XACT?
10	A No, we never had any discussions with
11	them.
12	Q Have they made an offer to you?
13	A They made a proposal, very recently, maybe
14	six weeks ago regarding both the it was a proposal
15	on both a license fee and a change in functionality,
16	I believe.
17	Q Have you ever responded to that?
18	A We have not yet.
19	Q And why is that?
20	A It's just been a matter well, two
21	reasons. First reason was that when we looked at
22	their proposal and looked at the proposed

1	functionality, it was something that we thought was
2	still clearly interactive and therefore we couldn't
3	negotiate with them. We received a call last week
4	from one of their representatives to sit down and
5	negotiate and we haven't yet we responded to them
6	on a procedural issue about getting clearance from
7	their counsel so that we could sit down with them. So
8	no discussions have occurred.
9	Q All right, with respect to AOL and
10	Spinner, you're aware that Mr. McIntyre from Spinner
11	testified in these proceedings about Spinner's
12	negotiations with RIAA?
13	A Yes.
14	Q And did you review that testimony?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Do you believe that his testimony is
17	accuracy?
18	A I think that it is the only thing that
19	I would add or point out as
20	Q Do you generally think it's accurate?
21	A I generally think it's accurate, yes. I
22	think that the one point that I would disagree with is

that I think he used the term that we've been in
discussions for a long time and we approached AOL in
the fall of 1999 and they told us, we had an initial
meeting and then at a second meeting they told us at
the very beginning of the meeting that they thought
that arbitration was their best course. We had no
discussion or contact with them for a year or more and
then we tried to engage, there was a new team in place
at AOL. Last fall, we tried to engage them and we
only began having substantive discussions in late May
or June of this year. So the only discussions we've
really had with them on rates, specifically, have been
after the filing of the direct cases here and have
been recently.

But I would agree with Mr. McIntyre that we've had productive discussions since that time.

Q And finally with respect to SonicNet, you've had discussions with them concerning the statutory licensing rates?

A Yes.

Q And who did you have discussions with at SonicNet?

1	A Well, we had discussions in 1999 with them
2	and I was principally speaking at that time with Cindi
3	Charles, who's an attorney; Sabrina Silverberg, who is
4	another attorney; and David Sussman was involved in
5	some of those discussions and he's the general
6	counsel. I am not sure. They have MTV networks and
7	MTVi and I'm not sure who falls into which category.
8	Q Have you ever had discussions with Mr.
9	Porteus?
10	A No.
11	Q Have you reviewed Mr. Porteus' testimony
12	in this proceeding concerning negotiations?
13	A Yes, I have.
14	Q Do you find that testimony characterizes
15	the negotiations?
16	A Absolutely not.
17	Q In what respects do you think it was
18	inaccurate?
19	A We had very serious and meaningful
20	discussions with MTV/RadioSonicNet in the fall of
21	1999. We came very close to a deal to the point where
22	Cindi Charles at one point said all we have to do is

1	figure out the final number. It was just a matter of
2	meeting in the middle. And 10 days later, I had a
3	discussion with Cindi Charles where she told me that
4	they had made a decision not to go forward because
5	they thought it would hurt DiMA's efforts in the
6	arbitration and that they were afraid of being seen as
7	a pariah and she referred to MusicMusicMusic as a
8	pariah in the webcast industry.
9	Q Have you had discussions more recently
10	with them?
11	A We had some renewed discussions with them
12	early this year? We had some productive discussions.
13	We again came close to I would say we came fairly
14	close to an agreement and we just weren't able to get
15	the last few issues done which were obviously
16	important enough to make it such that we didn't have
17	a deal.
18	Q On page 31 of your testimony you talk
19	about the business establishment royalty. Just very
20	briefly summarize your testimony on that subject?
21	A Sure.

Yes, this is with regard to the part of

Q

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1	the Section 112 ephemeral statutory license that
2	relates to business establishment music services or
3	background music services and we have proposed a rate
4	of 10 percent of gross revenues based on discussions
5	with our members regarding their fairly extensive
6	history in dealing with a number of these companies in
7	their traditional business of offering background
8	music to businesses.
9	Q Do you remember coming to any agreements
10	with the different background music services?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And the royalty you're proposing here is
13	based upon the agreements that they have negotiated
14	with the individual record company members over the
15	years?
16	A Yes, that is right.
17	Q Finally, I'd like you to just turn for a
18	moment to the proposed rates and terms of RIAA in this
19	proceeding?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Could you briefly describe the proposed
22	webcaster performance royalties?

1	A It is in 1A here and is an option of .4
2	cents per performance.
3	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Let me just grab my
4	volume. It will take 10 seconds. I'd like to follow
5	you.
6	(Pause.)
7	THE WITNESS: Point 4 cents per
8	performance along the lines that we discussed earlier
9	in going over our per performance deals or 15 percent
10	of gross revenues.
11	And as I said, it's the option of the
12	webcaster to choose which one they prefer, provided
13	that they only are able to make that choice once a
14	year.
15	BY MR. GARRETT:
16	Q And on the .4, there's also a long song
17	surcharge that you described earlier?
18	A Yes, I'm sorry. That's the payment for
19	each additional minute above 5 minutes.
20	Q Okay, and then for the syndicators, it's
21	a different rate?
22	A For syndicators the rate is .5 cents.

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That is the all in rate that we discussed earlier with regard to syndication services that make performances through nonentertainment, third party sites and also create programming for individual clients. So we've proposed an all in rate to allow an syndicator to do all of those things and pay that rate per performance and there's the fraction above 5 minutes as well.

Q All right. On the next page, 1C, you talk about a minimum fee of \$5,000. Can you just explain that?

A The statute includes a minimum fee and that was something that we pressed hard for as part of the DMCA. It was important to us. The minimum fee that we've proposed is \$5,000 per service, except for companies that choose the gross revenue option, it's \$5,000 per \$100,000 of operating expenses, so it's in essence a 5 percent of operating expenses minimum.

Q A minimum fee has been referred to by some in this proceeding here as simply a way to covering the cost of administering this statutory license. Is that how you see the minimum fee?

A I think it's more than that. I think it's

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	also to ensure that the value of the music is provided
	to the sound recording copyright owner.
	Q When we refer to costs, what are the costs
	that you incur?
	A Well, it's significant costs. There are
	costs of licensing, so for example, the efforts that
	we undertake in negotiations, whether they would have
	been with DiMA or individual webcasters and we
	certainly have spent a lot more money in that regard,
	given that we have been negotiating with individual
	companies. In some ways, we've been deprived of the
	benefits of the statutory license where you are able
- 1	II

What does SoundExchange have to do with it?

to have that efficiency of sitting down industry to

industry. So that's been a significant cost. There's

the costs of collecting the money and distributing the

money. We talked earlier about SoundExchange which

dollars spent in just getting SoundExchange off the

There have been millions of

Α SoundExchange has to -- there's a number

we've just formed.

ground and --

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## CLOSED SESSION

1	of things and I might not be the best person to answer
2	this, but they have built a staff, basically from zero
3	to handle all of the reports and all of the payments
4	and then take those payments and distribute them.
5	They had to develop software and computer programs to
6	do that. They had to put together databases of all of
7	the sound recordings by getting that information
8	essentially downloading it from sound recording
9	copyright owners and record companies do not have the
10	best systems in place to be able to do that in a
11	seamless way. So every different sound recording
12	copyright owner may have a different system, so you've
13	got to work with each one in getting that information.
14	It's not easy and then there are just the cost of
15	actually distributing the money. You have to find the
16	copyright owners. SoundExchange has also taken on
17	direct payment to artists. So we have to find every
18	single artist that is due money and track them down,
19	get information from them, tax, I.D. information in
20	order to be able to send them a check. It's extremely
21	time consuming and costly expense.

What about are there any costs associated

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with ensuring compliance with the statutory license?

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Α Yes, I was going to say compliance is the last -- is the other component I was thinking of and those go to all the enforcement efforts. I think that it's been apparent in this proceeding that there are -- it is up to us as a representative of sound recording copyright owners to ensure compliance. That might be with our licensees. Certainly with -- I mean many of the companies on this side here we've had -there have been compliance issues with in addition to a couple of our licensees, but Live365, I don't mean to pick on them, but we had -- we noticed that they had over 200 artists only channels at one point and we notified them of that and they took the position that well, we're just going to -- you notify us and we'll take it down and that's not the way we thought that their legal obligation went, but even assuming it was, they were essentially putting the burden on us to monitor their 30,000 stations, some of which just said the Beatles all the time, to do that. Now they have since put in other measures and I commend them for doing that, but that was only after we had six months

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after the initial time we talked to them, sent them a letter telling them, demanding that they stop that. So webcasters look to us to do this compliance. get inquiries from licensees. We get inquiries --Listen.com, for example, when we had the issue with them last fall, in the midst of that issue, I got an e-mail from Sean Ryan who was the President or CEO and he said what do you think of iNoise which was a new streaming peer-to-peer service that was coming up. It was essentially a streaming napster. And I said we've just become aware of it. We're looking into it. And his response was it's hard for me to motivate my staff to deal with the compliance issues you're raising when there are all these other people out there doing these So we get inquiries and complaints all the time and we feel that we have to, even more so now that we have a number of licensees, have to ensure that there's a fair playing field. DiMA doesn't do that, other webcasters don't do that. All those compliance efforts fall on us.

Q Very briefly, the ephemeral royalty is this 10 percent of the performance royalty that you

1	talked about before?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And the business establishment ephemeral
4	royalty is proposed at 10 percent of the gross
5	revenues, correct?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And then finally, you talked about Section
8	112 and 114, terms and a number of those terms are the
9	same ones that are currently in the
10	A In the regulations governing the cable and
11	satellite subscription music services.
12	Q And you also propose interest. Why is
13	that?
14	A The reason is that complying with the
15	statutory license merely requires filing a notice and
16	then you can use the sound recordings until a rate is
17	set and some people that's more than three years. It
18	would otherwise be an interest-free loan for the very
19	content upon which they're building their business.
20	MR. GARRETT: I have no further questions.
21	Thank you.
22	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Has a nice ring to

	CHODED BESSION
1	it.
2	(Laughter.)
3	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Let me ask you one
4	quick question.
5	THE WITNESS: Yes.
6	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Under administrative
7	costs, one of the costs you talked about was
8	distribution costs?
9	THE WITNESS: Yes.
10	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Aren't you though, in
11	your terms, don't the terms that you're proposing
12	provide that fees will be deducted to cover those
13	costs before distributed?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes, some of those fees will
15	be deducted, but one thing that should be understood
16	is that the money that is going into putting together
17	just the mechanism for doing the distribution is all
18	essentially being fronted by the major recording
19	companies. So the millions of dollars that I
20	referenced are being fronted by all of the companies

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will

Eventually, there

to do that.

be

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asking for the recoupment of the process of setting up

administrative fee, but they don't expect to recoup a lot of the costs that they've invested initially.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Okay, so you're not asking as part of that administrative fee, you're not

6 the SoundExchange?

THE WITNESS: The administrative fee that SoundExchange will be deducting will not necessarily cover all of those costs and certainly wouldn't cover the interest. The other thing about SoundExchange is that right now it is benefitting from, for example, my time, my time is not charged against them and there are others, our entire IS Department is the same way, so there are benefits that are accruing that won't be recovered.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Thank you.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: One question. On these licensing negotiations, I take it you're referring here to time and effort and so forth that RIAA put in to negotiating the 26 agreements?

THE WITNESS: Right. And outside counsel fees.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And outside counsel
2	fees. But the folks on the other side had outside
3	counsel fees and costs, I guess. Morris & Foster
4	doesn't come cheap either, I assume. So is there
5	going to be an offsetting deduction from them if it
6	costs them more to run the negotiation than it did for
7	you?
8	THE WITNESS: I think I was just
9	responding to Mr. Garrett's question about what the
10	costs to us are of the statutory license. So that is
11	certainly one cost that I would identify of the
12	statutory license. And as I said, it's been a much
13	greater cost than we anticipated just because of
14	having to negotiate with individual companies.
15	MR. STEINTHAL: I had one slightly
16	procedural issue. I had asked earlier, since the
17	witness was referring to some notes as he was going
18	through the testimony, he had some prepared outline,
19	if I could get a copy of that? As long as I can get

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MR. GARRETT: It's not a problem.

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ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Can we also get a

that.

1	copy of this, the demonstrative?
2	MR. GARRETT: Sure.
3	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: We obviously have a
4	long day a head of us tomorrow. I know that some
5	construction delayed people this morning. I would ask
6	that everybody add in an extra 15 minutes early so
7	that we can be ready to roll right at 9 o'clock when
8	we will commence the cross examination of Mr. Marks.
9	Good night. We'll see you in the morning.
10	(Whereupon, at 7:19 p.m., the hearing
11	recessed, to reconvene Tuesday, September 11, 2001 at
12	9:00 a.m.)
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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Hearing: Digital Performance Right in Sound Recording and Ephemeral

Recording,

Docket No. 2000-9 CARP DTRA 1 & 2

Before:

Library of Congress

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel

Date:

September 10, 2001

Place:

Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.